



The Hawaii State plan



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The Hawaii State Plan

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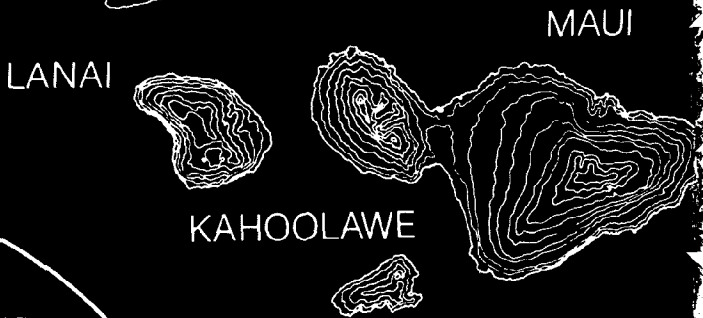
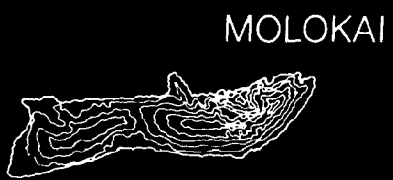
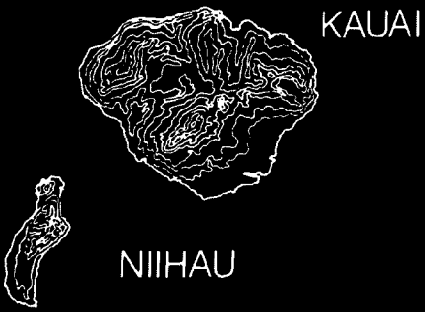
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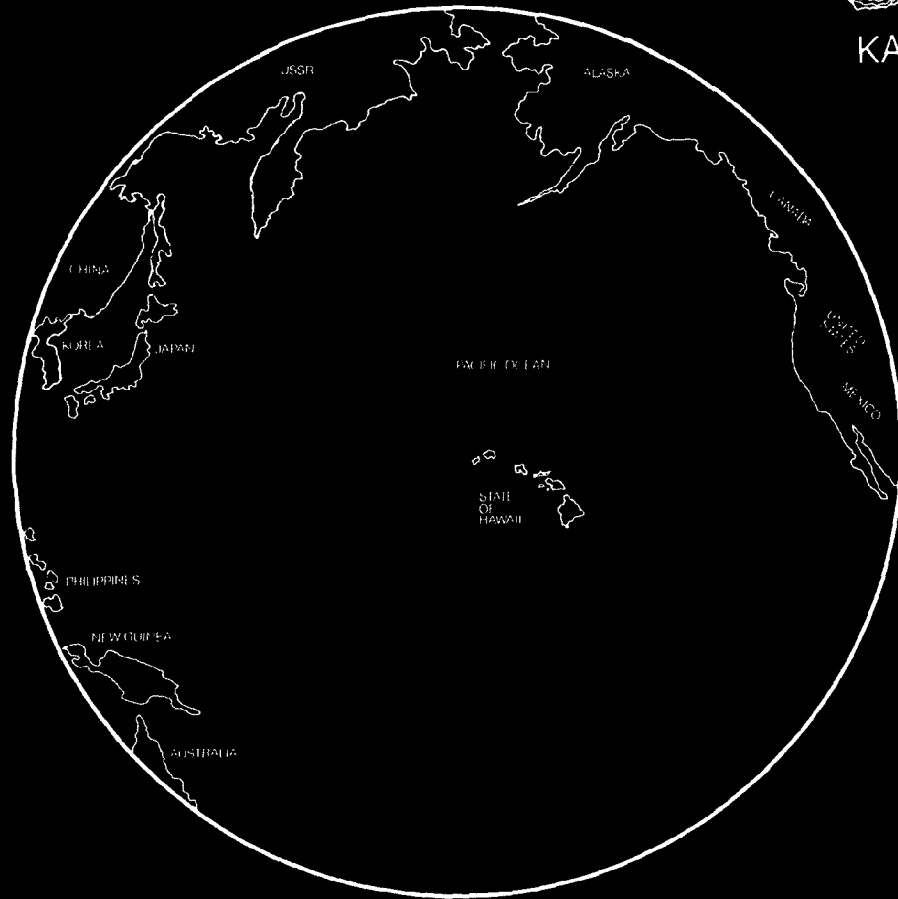
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Department of Planning
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FOREWORD

The passage of The Hawaii State Plan by the Ninth State Legislature, and my signing of the bill into law on May 22, 1978, were significant events in Hawaii's history.

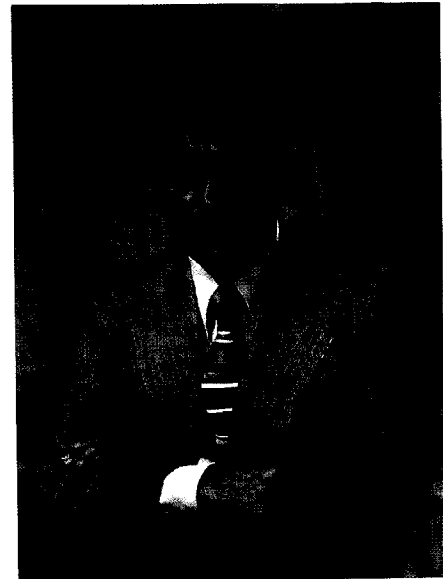
Hawaii by these actions became the first State in the Nation to enact a comprehensive State plan setting forth goals, objectives, and policies to guide it into the future. I consider this new law, now Act 100 of the 1978 Session, second in importance only to our State Constitution.

The Hawaii State Plan is a logical development growing from earlier pioneering by the State of Hawaii which has given our Islands an international reputation for planning innovation – particularly for our State Land Use Law and subsequent refinements of that law. This reflects a maturity and high degree of professionalism in both our Legislative and Executive branches of government, which in turn reflect the practical wisdom and broad political experience of Hawaii's people.

The Hawaii State Plan was drafted with utmost concern for the wishes and diverse needs of Hawaii's people, and with a proper respect for the State's limited resources. Hawaii – our people and land, our surrounding waters and air – is a unique place on the globe. It is a very fragile Island community in which great care must be taken to protect priceless values.

After The Hawaii State Plan sets forth Hawaii's goals, objectives, and policies to provide general direction for our State, it further details priority directions which indicate areas of Statewide concern meriting our immediate attention.

A system for coordinating the actions of State and County agencies to implement the plan also is established. Through this system, The Hawaii State Plan acts as an umbrella document. State functional plans and programs, and County general plans and development plans, fall under this umbrella and further define and implement the State Plan.



A Policy Council composed of public members as well as State and County Government representatives will discuss issues and facilitate resolution of conflicts. An annual review and provisions for amendment assure that The Hawaii State Plan will be continuously in harmony with the needs and desires of our people and that activities will be monitored to insure that the plan is being carried out.

Hawaii's resources are limited, so the plan's priority directions and system of implementation will enable us to achieve more efficiently our goals and objectives.

The aspirations of the people of Hawaii are mirrored in The Hawaii State Plan. An extensive public participation effort was conducted to involve people throughout the State in the plan's formulation. Active participation by hundreds of our citizens has marked the three-year development of this document. Provisions for continued public contributions have been incorporated into the law.

It is this spirit of generous public participation and cooperation which must continue as The Hawaii State Plan is implemented. In this way, we all will share in the privilege of working together for a better future for our State.

GEORGE R. ARIYOSHI
Governor of Hawaii

PREFACE

The need for The Hawaii State Plan is evident to all who know Hawaii well. Hawaii is blessed with many assets – our multi-ethnic people, magnificent scenic areas, a reasonably stable economy and high standard of living. Not all of these blessings were simply providential; many have resulted from determined efforts on the part of Hawaii's people and government to improve conditions in our Islands and to plan well for the future.

While we count our blessings with gratitude, we also recognize that Hawaii faces many problems today. Immediate action is required to alleviate them and to meet the changing needs of our communities. Proper management of the State's limited resources is primary and critical. We have only a small land area, few raw materials, fragile scenic and natural beauty areas, and limited economic opportunities. Many people are thus rightly concerned about retaining Hawaii's uniqueness and beauty.

There are also basic human needs which government must often provide for, through direct assistance. However, it is preferable that people provide for themselves. Planning promotes this self-reliance and self-determination through proper and prudent use of Hawaii's resources and through efficient use of the productive efforts of its citizens.

The Hawaii State Plan cannot solve all of Hawaii's problems. It is, however, a major tool for problem-solving. To make the best possible use of Hawaii's resources, to deal with the problems and needs of Hawaii's people, and to bring about that Hawaii desired for the future, citizens must work together as a community. Although difficult choices often must be made, The Hawaii State Plan gives citizens and lawmakers an opportunity to determine together their planning priorities and to analyze the trade-offs involved in any comprehensive planning effort. The plan further provides a comprehensive set of State policies which the Judiciary can use as reference in its role in adjudicating State law.

The Hawaii State Plan is the State's way of promoting a general sense of unity of purpose and direction for all of Hawaii's people through their government.

The Hawaii State Plan contained in this book will serve as the single most important guide to the orderly development of the State of Hawaii.



HIDETO KONO, Director
State Department of Planning
and Economic Development



An editorial
on The
Hawaii
State Plan
which
appeared in the
June 5, 1978,
edition
of the
State's
largest-circulation
daily newspaper,
the
Honolulu
Star-Bulletin.

The Plan Is More Than Mere Words

The State Plan signed into law by the Governor contains some 13,000 words.

That makes it nearly as long as the State Constitution which Gov. Ariyoshi says it ranks second to.

Others are dismissing the Plan as mere words. We stand with the governor.

The Plan certainly contains a lot of "motherhood" objectives that no one can disagree with. For example, it is for "a strong, viable economy . . . a desired physical environment . . . physical, social and economic well-being for individuals and families in Hawaii."

It also ducks controversy. Even a section specifying that Neighbor Island growth rates should be faster than Oahu's was softened to the point of ambiguity.

The comment that subsequent public office-holders can make it what they will has merit, but only to a point.

All things considered, however, the writing and adoption of the State Plan is likely to have a significant effect on the future of Hawaii for these reasons:

1. First, an example. In 1970, Gov. John A. Burns convened a Travel Industry Congress. It had no legal powers whatever. Nevertheless, it brought together people from within the travel industry and without, critics included, to debate its future.

Of the propositions adopted by that Congress, almost all have been followed since as guidelines for that industry. Some have become law. But many are followed simply because they represent both common sense and the apparent consensus of the community.

The State Plan is apt to have a force beyond the force of law. It will be recognized as a document, tested in dozens of meetings, many hearings, and finally by legislative enactment, as a compilation of the goals and aspirations that the people of Hawaii agree on.

2. The "mere words" of individual platitudinous goals become more than that when read together. For example, goals include new industry, shoreline protection, historic site protection and environmental preservation. Finding a new industry that meets the other tests will limit both the nature of the industry and its location. Through hundreds of such couplings, the seemingly toothless plan begins to develop a significant bite.

3. The Priority Directions contained in the final portion of the Act further sharpen the bite mentioned above. For example: "Encourage urban growth primarily to existing urban areas . . . direct future urban development away from critical environment areas . . . preserve and improve shoreline open spaces and scenic resources . . . manage a growth rate for Hawaii's economy that will parallel future employment needs for Hawaii's people . . . protect prime agricultural and aquacultural lands through affirmative and comprehensive programs."

4. There are dozens of such directions as those above. The law provides they shall guide decisions on the state operating budget and the capital improvements budget. They also are to guide decisions of the State Land Use Commission and the Department of Land and Natural Resources. These are areas of major impact. In addition, LUC will be guided for two more years by the interim policy directions previously adopted by the Legislature, but a staff member sees no conflict. County general plans are to conform with the State Plan by 1982. Still-to-be-adopted state functional plans for state-funded activities such as transportation, agriculture, water, tourism, etc., also are to conform.

5. An intricate but perhaps effective state-county balancing mechanism has been developed to administer the Plan, interpret it, and recommend changes. If it works, it may be a pattern setter for state-county problem-solving.

A State Policy Council is to be created with 18 voting members. Five will be state department heads. Four will be the planning directors from each county. Nine public members will be selected by the governor from panels (three names for each vacancy) nominated by the county mayors and confirmed by the county councils. These seats will be distributed four to Oahu, two each to Hawaii and Maui, one to Kauai. The State Director of Planning and Economic Development will chair the Council, but the public voice will decide when state-county splits develop as they did during the adoption process.

* * * *

It may be far too early to declare the State Plan all that its fondest backers hope. But it seems to us a significant base point from which to try to direct and shape Hawaii's future. It is one that can be revised as experience develops.

ABSTRACT

The 1978 Hawaii State Legislature passed, and Governor George R. Ariyoshi signed into law on May 22, 1978, The Hawaii State Plan as the long-range guide to Hawaii's future.

This publication presents The Hawaii State Plan – the law and an explanation of it. The plan establishes for Hawaii an overall theme, goals, objectives, policies, priority directions, and a system for plan formulation and program coordination to provide for the integration of all major State and County activities.

Chapter One – The Background – traces the events and activities leading to the plan's development. The plan is a product of the involvement of many – the general public, legislators and other government officials. Further, the plan is based on comprehensive analytic data provided through many technical studies.

Chapter Two – Trends and Problems – summarizes existing conditions in the State. It covers concerns over Hawaii's growing population, the need for jobs and a stable economy for Hawaii's people, the desire for quality in Hawaii's physical environment, the need for facility systems to serve Hawaii's people, and the socio-cultural advancement of Hawaii's people. All these provide the foundation for The Hawaii State Plan.

Chapter Three presents Act 100 of the 1978 Legislature – The Hawaii State Plan itself – which consists of:

An Overall Theme, which sets forth certain principles or values which are an integral part of Hawaii's society today.

Goal Statements, which express desired end-states in the areas of the economy, the physical environment and social well-being.

Objectives and Policies in the areas of population, the economy, the physical environment, facility systems, and socio-cultural advancement.

Implementation mechanisms designed to carry out The Hawaii State Plan.

Priority Directions, which set forth areas of statewide concern that merit immediate attention.

Chapter Four – The Next Steps – looks forward to what must be undertaken as the plan is implemented.





THE BACKGROUND

The Hawaii State Legislature in 1975 formally recognized the continuing need to wisely use Hawaii's limited resources, to increase the effectiveness of public and private actions, to improve coordination among different agencies and levels of government, and to guide the future development of the State. These concerns led the Legislature to provide for a Statewide planning approach in addressing these areas. It was a logical development stemming from previous legislation which had given Hawaii an international reputation for excellence and innovativeness in State planning.

Through Chapter 225, Hawaii Revised Statutes, the Legislature called for the development of a comprehensive Statewide plan to express the desired long-range future of Hawaii, and for establishment of a system for policy plan formulation and coordination of State actions with those of the Counties.

The State of Hawaii Department of Planning and Economic Development was charged with the formulation of the plan. A number of activities were undertaken to insure that the plan reflected the needs and desires of Hawaii's residents and was based on sound technical data. Major activities included:

Inventory of Goals, Objectives and Policies: An inventory and review of existing goals, objectives, and policies was conducted to better understand State and County planning needs. More than 44 planning documents, reports, and studies, including statutory provisions, were examined during this effort.

Statewide Household Survey: A major household survey was conducted on the Islands of Kauai, Oahu, Maui, Molokai, Lanai and Hawaii. In-person, door-to-door interviews were conducted with adults in 1,600 households throughout the State during July and August of 1976. Resident attitudes were surveyed on a number of Statewide and community issues, including population, economic development, housing, environmental and social concerns.

Newspaper articles and a panel discussion on public television also focused on The Hawaii State Plan. All of these provided means to foster a better informed public and to stimulate discussion and contributions to the plan.

Technical Studies: Technical studies were conducted in the areas of the economy, population, environmental concerns, facility systems, and socio-cultural advancement to clarify current problems, issues, trends, and opportunities.

In addition, technical findings and recommendations from other ongoing studies were utilized. These included the Statewide Transportation Study, Hawaii Coastal Zone Management Program, State Housing Study, Land Resources Study, Tourism Study, Hawaii Water Resources Regional Study and Overall Economic Development Program.

Issue Papers: Issue papers which form the basis for Priority Directions were developed. These issue papers, which are based on The Hawaii State Plan technical studies, focus on problems and conflicts, alternatives, and an evaluation of implications related to the following major areas of concern: Economic Stability, Agriculture, Limited Physical Resources, Housing, Social Issues, and Population Issues.

Policy Council: Chapter 225 established a Policy Council composed of high-level State and County officials and representatives from the general public. During the development stage of The Hawaii State Plan, the Policy Council was apprised of all activities and findings. The Policy Council has played an invaluable role in the preparation of the State Plan and has actively participated in each stage of its formulation.

Public Informational Workshops: Two series of public informational workshops were held throughout the State. The first was held from November 16 to December 7, 1976; the second, from July 25 to August 12, 1977. Public participation activities were widely publicized via newspapers and television. Letters and copies of the draft plan document were sent to all known community organizations throughout the State and to many individual residents. The workshops were well attended by a broad range of residents, and many were

marked by spirited discussions. Summary reports of the comments received were prepared and sent to all participants and members of the Legislature.

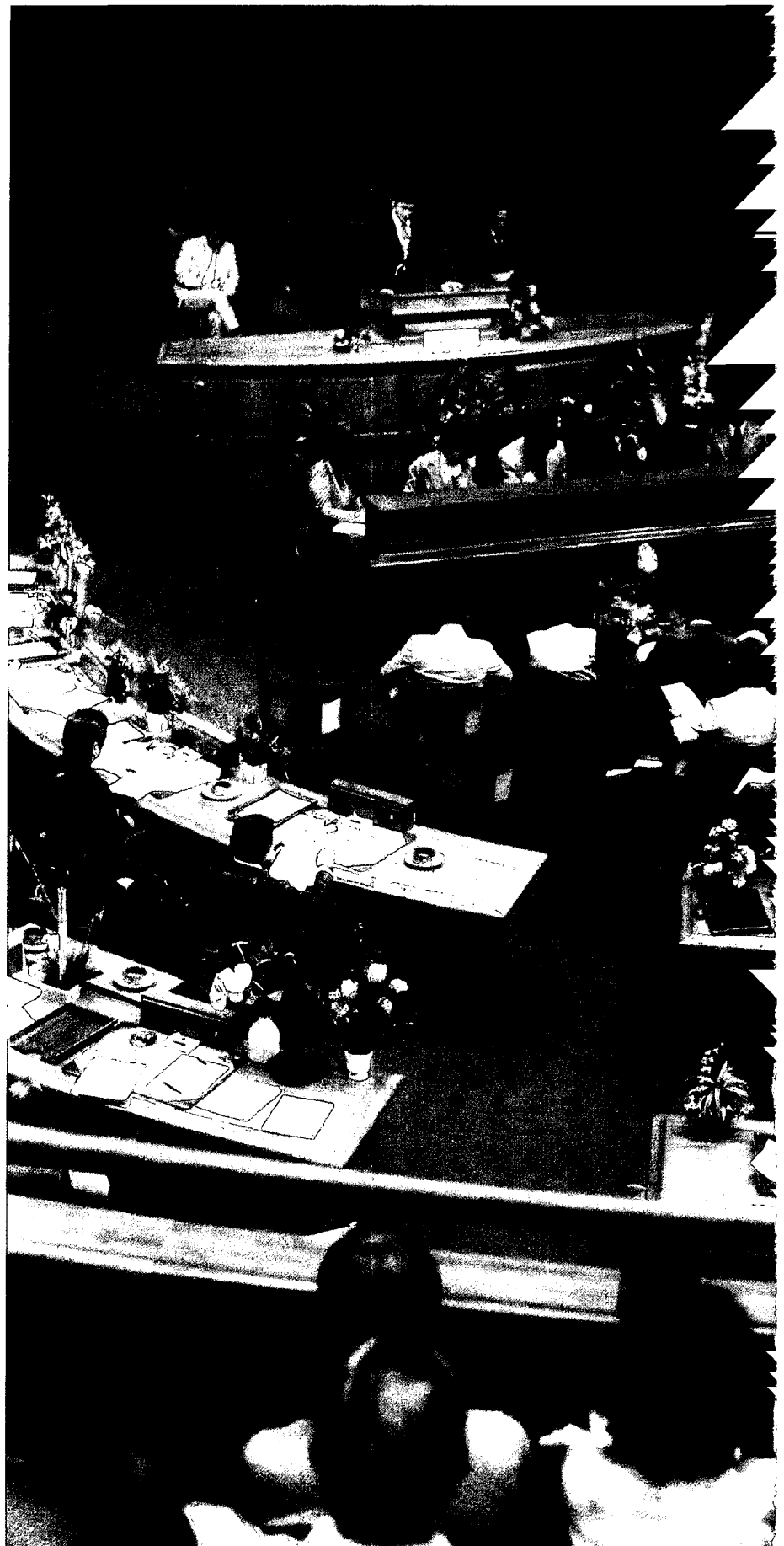
Public Hearings: Public hearings were held on all the Islands during the period October 11 to 21, 1977. They were well publicized with advertisements and other announcements of the hearings appearing in all major newspapers throughout the State. A draft of The Hawaii State Plan was published as a tabloid supplement to major newspapers throughout the State prior to the public hearings. Many comments encompassing concerns on population, overcrowding, environmental changes, jobs, agriculture, the Hawaii lifestyle, the Aloha Spirit and others were received during the hearings, contributing to further improvement in the plan. A summary report of the public hearing comments was also prepared and sent to members of the Legislature.

Additional Meetings: There was continuous dialogue by government officials, private organizations and interested citizens. Slide shows prepared on The Hawaii State Plan were shown not only at the public informational workshops but to many other groups as well.

State Legislature: The active and continuing involvement of the State Legislature was an essential part of the development of The Hawaii State Plan. The Legislature was involved in a thorough review of The Hawaii State Plan products. Interim committees were assigned specifically to keep abreast of plan development prior to the legislative session.

During the 1978 session, many hearings and workshops were conducted in order to formulate the best possible plan to serve the needs of Hawaii's people.

These many contributions helped shape The Hawaii State Plan. All aided in the refinement of a law which is founded upon a solid technical and research base, and is responsive to the concerns of residents throughout the State.





TRENDS AND PROBLEMS

The Hawaii State Plan was developed utilizing detailed analysis of many issues and problems. The plan is a major step in fostering public and private response to Statewide problems. It was born of an appreciation of Hawaii's limited resources and an improved understanding of her special problems and needs.

Administrative Concerns: Prior to The Hawaii State Plan, each State agency and County approached its problems and areas of concern somewhat independently. Interaction occurred often, of course, but rarely with full coordination among all parties affected. Each functional agency and each government level looked at their problems from their particular point of view, with built-in institutional biases. As planning efforts multiplied, proposed solutions to problems also multiplied. With this came overlaps in responsibilities and often, divergent or opposite objectives with no room for resolution. A great need existed to develop a mechanism for moving the State in a coordinated manner toward agreed upon goals and objectives. With growing awareness of the limitations of State resources and the realization that agencies cannot act in isolation oblivious to others, the need for The Hawaii State Plan came into clear focus. In order to develop the Statewide objectives and policies, substantial research was required. A summary discussion of the problems facing the Islands today is discussed in the next section.

Population Hawaii's growing population and the needs created by this growth affect every aspect of Island living. If the number of employable

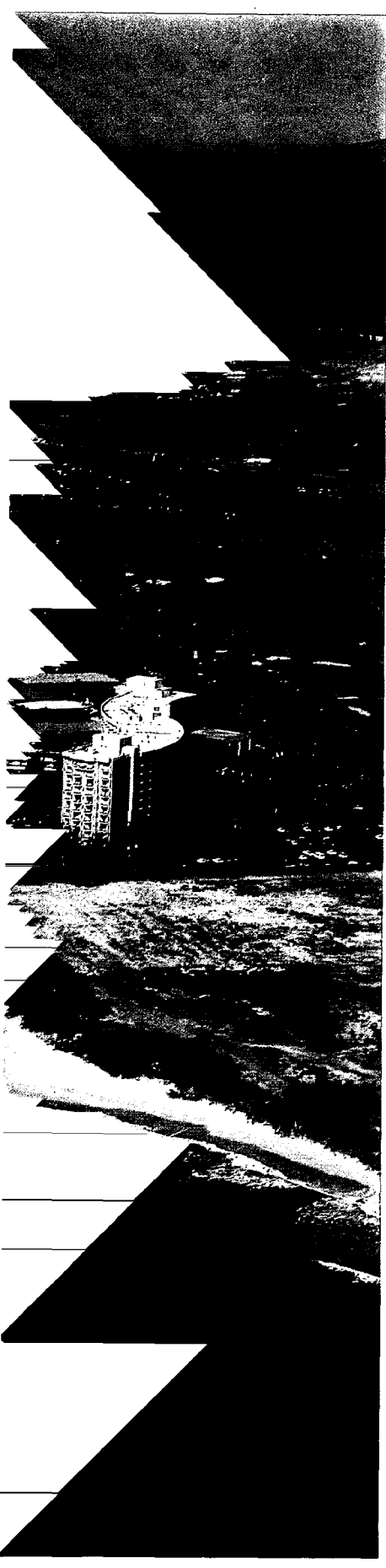
people increases faster than the ability of Hawaii's economy to generate jobs, this will increase unemployment and result in more competition for available jobs. Due to Hawaii's limited supply of usable land, an increasing population can result in a decline in the use of lands for agriculture, open space, and scenic purposes. It can lead to crowding and congestion on streets and highways, parks and beaches. Population growth can outpace Hawaii's ability to finance, develop and maintain adequate facilities and services such as schools, highways, police protection, sewer and water systems, housing, and health care.

Hawaii's history and development have been determined, to a large extent, by in-migration from many parts of the world. This in-migration stimulated the progress and prosperity that nearly everyone shares. The State's multi-cultural heritage and the diverse backgrounds of its people have contributed to the special flavor of life in Hawaii.

It is difficult for many to understand the problem of "excessive" population growth. And even if a consensus were reached that, at a certain point, population growth would be "excessive," it is difficult to influence this growth. There are basic constitutional and philosophical issues involved, as well as pressing economic influences. If population growth slows down too much, undesirable economic and social effects can result: economic recessions, excessive out-migration, an unattractive investment climate, and lack of revenues to pay for needed public services.

Hawaii's population grew at a rate twice as fast as the average rate of the entire United States from 1960 to 1975. About half of this increase came from in-migration. The rate of in-migration from the Mainland is generally sensitive to economic conditions in Hawaii. During periods of high unemployment, movement of people to Hawaii from the Mainland slows down. The opposite also holds true. During periods of sustained economic growth, for example, between 1968 and 1972, in-migration from the Mainland increased. Another factor to be considered is the composition of new in-migrants. Those from the Mainland tend to be young adults, many with families,





highly educated and skilled, and in high status occupations, all of which increases job competition.

On the other hand, in-migration of foreigners to Hawaii is less sensitive to economic conditions in the State. Foreigners have continued to come to Hawaii at a fairly constant rate, from 4,000 to 6,000 each year. New arrivals from foreign countries have special adjustment problems. The presence of relatives and friends in Hawaii can help during this transition period, but there exists a great need for services and programs to assist foreign in-migrants. Another factor is that a large proportion of recent aliens entering the United States are also highly trained, due to the nature of immigration laws.

While Hawaii continues to accommodate a large number of in-migrants, the demographic characteristics of the resident population are also changing. There is an increasing trend toward a more cosmopolitan population in Hawaii. The percent of interracial marriages per year has increased from 33 percent in the 1967-1968 period to over 40 percent in 1974. The fastest growing segments of the resident population are those in the 25-34 age group and the 65-years-and-over group. The school-age group, those 5 to 17, had the lowest rate of increase. These demographic trends indicate possible changes in the type of services and programs which will be required in the future.

Oahu continues to be the major population center in Hawaii, with approximately 81.5 percent of the total resident population. Since 1970, however, population growth on the Neighbor Islands has increased. Between 1970 and 1975, the resident population increased by 11.7 percent on Oahu and 15.1 percent on the Neighbor Islands.

These trends may have to continue in that a continued concentration of the population and economy on Oahu may soon cause resource shortages for Oahu and higher unemployment for the Neighbor Islands.

The Economy Hawaii's economy is becoming less diversified and more reliant on a few major industries. These industries are tourism, defense and other Federal spending, sugar, and pineapple. The first two categories provide 81 percent of the State's total income. These two activities are highly sensitive to national and international economic fluctuations. Hawaii is becoming increasingly vulnerable to recessions because these industries are largely beyond the State's control and influence. The trend toward periodic boom and bust cycles may prove to be very disruptive to the local economy.

A related concern is the need for immediate employment opportunities. Although Hawaii's unemployment rate has been dropping, it had been too high for a long period of time. While the search for promising new industries to diversify the economy goes on, continuing and perhaps increased dependence on tourism and Federal expenditures in the short run may be necessary.

Tourism: Tourism is the largest generator of civilian jobs in Hawaii. The visitor industry has good potential for continued growth and will probably provide a sizable share of future jobs. But tourism is subject to economic instability. A drop in the number of visitors to Hawaii could be caused by a national recession, incidents of crime, airline strikes, or international oil crises. Due to its size and influence, uneven growth in tourism can also contribute to boom/bust cycles in construction and related activities. Another concern is that wage rates in the tourism industry are lower than average rates throughout the State.

Defense Spending: In terms of employment and overseas income, defense is Hawaii's second most important industry. Defense activities are expected to stabilize or grow slowly in the future. The defense industry has been subject to frequent fluctuations in the past, and has affected Hawaii's economy and employment. Since 1960, for example, the number of military personnel stationed in Hawaii has fluctuated a total of five times by over 5,000 people. These fluctuations in the defense industry are largely beyond State control and influence.

Other Federal Spending: Federal spending, excluding defense, is the third largest source of overseas income to the State. Federal spending includes funds used for highways, airports, harbors, welfare payments, revenue sharing, and educational programs. Such non-military Federal spending is nearly as great as defense spending and almost double the combined sales from sugar and pineapple. Growth in Federal expenditures will probably be lower than

the average 8 to 9 percent annual growth that occurred between 1968 and 1975. This will affect all sectors of Hawaii's economy dependent on Federal spending for a sizable portion of their revenues.

Sugar Industry: It is expected that the sugar industry will remain relatively healthy in the short term. This health is largely due to research and technology efforts which have resulted in high sugar yields per acre.

There are, however, major problems which could threaten the sugar industry in Hawaii. Increasing competition from foreign producers, sugar substitutes, and high labor and land costs have affected Hawaii's sugar industry. The lapse of the 40-year-old Sugar Act in 1974 introduced a new element of instability into Hawaii's economy.

Sugar substitutes, especially high-fructose corn syrup, may pose serious competition to Hawaii's sugar industry. High-fructose corn syrup is a substitute for regular sugar; it sells for less, is more profitable, and is constrained only by available processing capacity. The market penetration by sugar substitutes can be expected to increase substantially and the sugar industry on Oahu could suffer major declines due to severe competition for land and water.

Pineapple Industry: Hawaii's pineapple industry, which has been declining in its share of the world market, in its acreage, production, and employment, seems now to have stabilized and should be encouraged to continue and expand its Hawaii operations. More recently, fresh pineapple sales have been increasing rapidly and total sales have held up well because of price increases for canned pineapple. The market for fresh pineapple on the Mainland has a high potential for future growth. Hawaii has an important locational advantage as well because of its proximity to the Mainland market relative to foreign competitors, and the perishability of fresh pineapple.

Diversified Agriculture: The growth of Hawaii's diversified agriculture industry is restricted by a number of problems, most of which are very difficult to eliminate. Major problems include a small local market which cannot support large-scale mechanized operations; competition from overseas producers who can absorb transportation costs and undersell Hawaii products; high labor, land, and material costs in Hawaii; and high overseas shipping costs. A large proportion of future growth in diversified agriculture will probably be for export; however, there is concern that Hawaii should increase its agricultural self-sufficiency as well.

Potential Growth Activities: A major potential for Hawaii's economy is

the development of new economic activities that show signs of capacity for growth. These locally-based activities include apparel and textile manufacturing, commercial fishing, aquaculture, precious coral, motion picture and television production, and astronomy. The promotion of Hawaii as a center for Pacific regional headquarters also shows promise. Those fields with long-term growth potential include energy development, and manganese nodule mining and processing. Problems restricting growth of potential industries include: a small Hawaii market; competition from producers outside of Hawaii; high costs in supplying overseas markets; lack of raw materials in Hawaii; high land, labor, and material costs in Hawaii; and high overseas shipping costs. Growth in new industries is necessary to further diversify Hawaii's economic base, thereby increasing economic stability.

Economic projections indicate – as of mid-1978 – that Hawaii's overall growth rate will probably decrease somewhat due to an anticipated slowdown in the rate of growth of tourism, defense, and Federal civilian spending. Even though Hawaii's economic growth rate is expected to slow, the average amount of growth per year is not expected to differ much from past years.

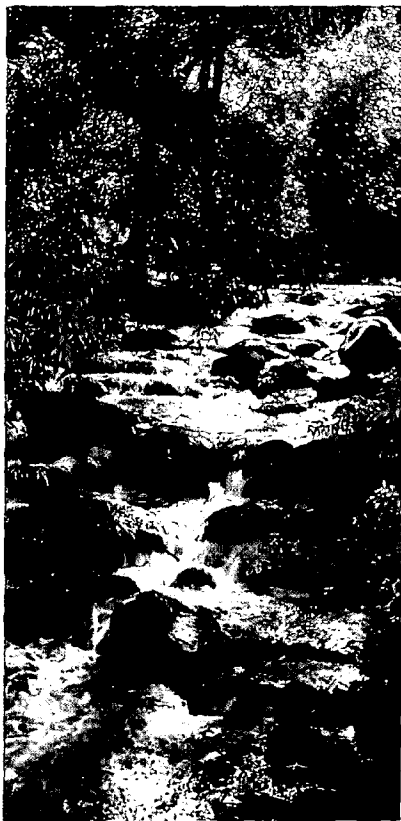
Physical Environment

Hawaii is blessed with many environmental assets: natural beauty, scenic vistas, open spaces, unusual flora and fauna, mountain, valley, and shoreline areas, historic sites, and a clean living environment. These assets, necessary for economic growth in the Islands, are also limited. Hawaii's environment is both unique and fragile. Many environmental problems are caused by the effects of continued population and economic growth, the kind of growth that changes the natural environment and consumes resources beyond their adaptive or regenerative abilities. While some population and economic growth is essential, additional actions need to be taken to minimize harmful consequences to the environment. Land, air, and ocean resources are utilized to accommodate the needs of the State's people and its communities. Prudent use of these limited resources, combined with other supportive measures, can prevent environmental degradation and depletion.

Environmental quality problems are also caused by the introduction of harmful chemicals and debris into the atmosphere and water. Air pollution is caused by tens of thousands of vehicles; by fuel combustion at stationary sources; by industrial waste; and by agricultural field burning. Water pollution is caused by erosion and sedimentation; by solid and







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liquid waste disposal; and by drainage and runoff. Environmental quality problems pose a threat to public health and safety. They can result in air contamination, natural disasters, health problems, water supply contamination, and loss of soil and water resources.

Facility Systems The provision of public facility systems in Hawaii is closely related to a number of problems and needs. Some of these include population growth and distribution, economic development, employment, environmental quality, housing and community development, public health and safety. It is necessary that public facility systems be supportive of public policy and – combined with other government tools – be used to achieve desired and beneficial results. These facility systems include waste treatment and disposal, water source and delivery, transportation, energy and public utility systems.

Government's ability to provide public facilities to accommodate growing community needs continues to be constrained by limited resources. To better use and to increase the amount of resources, government must expand its efforts in many areas. For example, alternative funding sources or other funding schemes must be utilized. Room for improvement is also available in coordinating government services and in designing facilities for efficient use.

Solid and Liquid Waste Disposal: Facilities for solid and liquid waste disposal are designed to protect public health and sanitation. These problems are especially severe in high density areas where the natural environment is not capable of assimilating waste products. With increased consumption and wastes and the introduction of synthetic materials which are not bio-degradable, the need for adequate disposal systems continues to grow. Disposal facilities are also viewed as a technique for influencing selective growth, water-quality protection, and potential sources for energy and water.

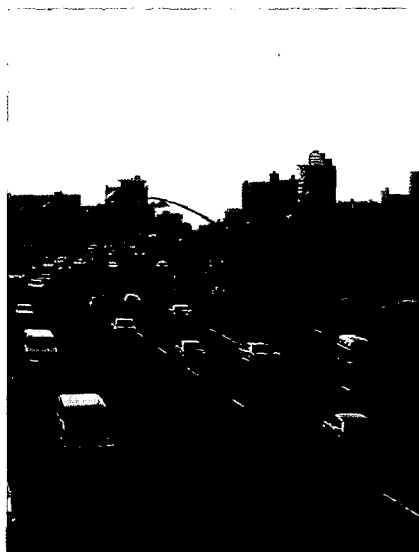
Water Supply: Water is a basic and critical resource for Hawaii's survival and development. Adequate water source, treatment and delivery systems are necessary to meet domestic needs. Economic development, particularly in the agricultural sector, is highly dependent on the availability of a dependable supply of reasonably priced water. Since available water sources are not limitless, concern has been expressed because municipal water demand and per capita consumption have increased in all Counties since 1960. Current agricultural water demands, moreover, are approximately six times the water demands for domestic users.

All Neighbor Island Counties have adequate water resources to meet projected needs. The major problems facing these Neighbor Island Counties are the development of water sources and transmission facilities. Another problem in certain rural areas is providing drinking water that meets national water quality standards. On Oahu, concern focuses on the diminishing supply of easily developable groundwater. Given estimates of presently known sources and existing demands on these sources, it appears that not only is most of the accessible ground water being used now, but also that if present trends continue, the total estimated traditional supply sources can only support an increase in demand through the end of this century.

Transportation Facilities: Another basic and critical facility system, in addition to solid and liquid waste disposal and water supply, is an integrated transportation system.

Due to the size, magnitude, and impact of transportation facilities in the State, it is important that transportation planning be integrated and coordinated with several related public functions.

Transportation significantly affects, and is affected by, several areas of public policy. Transportation facilities are used to promote desirable physical development patterns and economic activities throughout different parts of the State. Transportation facilities are necessary for economic development, particularly in the visitor and agricultural industries. In addition, motor vehicles, aircraft, vessels, and other transportation units contribute a substantial share of certain air pollutant emissions: 6 percent of sulphur oxides, 6 percent of particulates, 83 percent of carbon monoxide, 63 percent of hydrocarbons, and 62 percent of nitrogen oxides (1970 data). Transportation units accounted for 60 percent of gross energy consumption



in 1972. It is necessary that transportation planning be integrated and coordinated with related concerns which affect the health and well-being of our citizens.

Energy and Public Utility Facilities:

Energy and public utility facilities provide services which are essential to Hawaii's modern standard of living. For this reason, government has assumed an active role in the development and regulation of these services. This governmental role has increased substantially in light of recent international conditions which have contributed to unstable and costly sources of oil.

Hawaii is almost totally dependent on imported crude oil and petroleum products for its energy needs. In 1976 the airlines (35 percent), electric utilities (33 percent), and service stations (15 percent) accounted for most energy sales in the State. The need for dependable and reasonably-priced sources of energy is critical to the future development of the State. Potential energy sources include geothermal energy, wind energy, bioconversion, solar radiation, and ocean energy. These efforts must be – and are being – expanded and accelerated to provide more dependable sources of energy that can meet public health, safety, economic, and environmental needs.

Socio-Cultural

Advancement Society places a high value on self-reliance for each individual. Satisfying employment and adequate income should provide each individual with the opportunities to fulfill his or her needs and aspirations. Basic needs include adequate food, clothing, shelter, health care, and a purposeful life. Education, social services, culture, and leisure provide the basis for personal well-being. Society, through its government, assumes responsibility for the protection of individual rights, community values and public safety.

Housing: Housing continues to be a problem in Hawaii, although outstanding improvements have been made during the past five years. The number of households in Hawaii increased by approximately 42,000 between 1970 and 1975, while at the same time, average household size decreased. A related trend has been changes in population composition. As a result two groups have grown at a much faster rate than the population as a whole. Those in the 25-34 age group represent a major market for new housing since they are in the prime household formation stage. The second group, the elderly population, will continue to increase and will require housing designed to meet their special needs. It is expected that government assistance will continue for low income

and gap groups. Over 80,000 additional dwelling units will be needed in Hawaii by 1985 if population growth continues as expected.

Health: There is a need for better services and facilities for the prevention and treatment of physical and mental health problems. Accessibility to such services and facilities is a major concern both in terms of health care costs and adequate transportation. Medical care costs have been rising faster than the Consumer Price Index, indicating that a larger portion of the family budget must be allocated for health care needs. Recent trends toward specialized treatment and facilities have resulted in the development of centralized regional medical centers, chiefly on Oahu. Adequate transportation to these centers is difficult for the elderly, handicapped, disabled, and Neighbor Island residents.

Education: The greatest aid to increased self-sufficiency for our present and future generations is education.

Hawaii's educational system has expanded over the past two decades in response to growing community needs. Rising costs, however, have made it difficult to satisfy all educational needs. The average cost per student for public elementary and secondary education has risen from \$988 in 1970 to \$1,305 in 1975. At the same time a larger cross-section of Hawaii's population is taking advantage of educational opportunities. In 1975 there were over 44,700 persons enrolled in regular daytime credit courses and approximately 62,000 persons enrolled in other courses at the University of Hawaii and community colleges. The Department of Education's adult education program offered 3,800 classes in 223 centers throughout the State. Over 66,000 persons were enrolled in these adult education classes. In addition to public institutions, there are many private schools, including two universities, a number of colleges, and scores of elementary, trade, technical and vocational schools serving a significant proportion of the State's population.

There are a number of reasons why a public and private educational system that is highly accessible and offers freedom of choice is essential for Hawaii's people. Education is necessary for job preparation and enables Hawaii's residents to adapt to changing employment demands. Education is used to pursue a great variety of personal, recreational, and cultural interests. Education facilitates adjustment to life in the Islands, particularly for immigrant groups. Bearing in mind the many purposes for education, it is important that curriculum development and course offerings be responsive to individual and community needs and desires.



Social Services Delivery: The quality of any society is judged by its concern for its disadvantaged members. Social services are provided to promote individual initiative, self-reliance, and self-esteem. Motivation is an important step toward increased self-sufficiency; motivation is an inner desire to improve one's condition. A primary means to achieve self-sufficiency is to participate actively in the labor force. Social services are designed to alleviate immediate dependency problems by helping citizens enter the labor force and to reach a minimum level of comfort and security. At the same time, social services focus on increasing individual and family capacity by fostering progress toward self-sufficiency. There is a substantially large group, sometimes ranging as high as 12 to 15 percent of the total population that requires some form of support. This dependent group exhibits certain characteristics which limit its ability to be more self-sufficient.

The "chronically disadvantaged" are those with a limited capacity to participate successfully in society. They are generally unemployed, have lower incomes, lower educational levels, are less likely to be married, have limited skills, and are more likely to have physical or mental health problems. These individuals and their families experience a variety of problems, making it more difficult for them to be self-supporting in the future.

The "conditionally disadvantaged" are those who have the capacity to participate fully in society with some supportive assistance. They are generally new entrants to the labor force, less skilled than the general population, younger than the average worker, less likely to be married, have similar educational levels as the general population, include recent migrants to Hawaii, and have no physical and mental disabilities. This group can be expected to respond more positively to programs and assistance which promote increased self-sufficiency.

Rising costs for social insurance and welfare services make it increasingly more difficult to provide adequate services to all dependent groups. High unemployment, high divorce rates, social and family stress, and cost of living have all contributed to increasing demands for social services. Since 1970, public welfare costs have more than doubled, food stamp payments have increased twelve fold, social security payments have doubled, and unemployment insurance payments have increased three fold. The cost of providing such needed services is continually rising.

Leisure-Time Activities: Hawaii's mild climate, natural beauty, and multi-cultural heritage contribute to the quality and diversity of leisure time activities in the Islands. Recreation has traditionally been oriented toward the sea, with most activities occurring at shoreline areas or in offshore waters. The most popular activities are swimming and sunbathing, followed by walking for pleasure and jogging, picnicking, bicycling, and participation in competitive sports. These activities require parklands, facilities, recreational programs, and trained personnel.

Although the demand for shoreline recreation is very high, less than 2,300 acres of parklands are located along Hawaii's beachfront areas. An additional 4,936 acres are available for community and neighborhood parks. The high cost of land acquisition and improvements make it difficult to satisfy all the recreational demands. Increased attendance at organized sport events, concerts, museums, monuments, scenic and cultural places, and parks indicate an interest in spectator and indoor leisure activities as well.

Participation in the musical, theatrical, literary and visual arts has also been gaining popularity. While these are not exclusively leisure time activities, the rising interest in these activities indicates a growing desire for self-fulfillment and the development of creative potentials.

Hawaii's people are in some degree isolated geographically from the mainstreams of world cultural activities. Government can assist in overcoming this problem in part by promoting national and international relationships. Government support also serves as a catalyst by increasing local initiative and fostering private funding for the arts so that greater numbers can enjoy and participate in the creative arts.



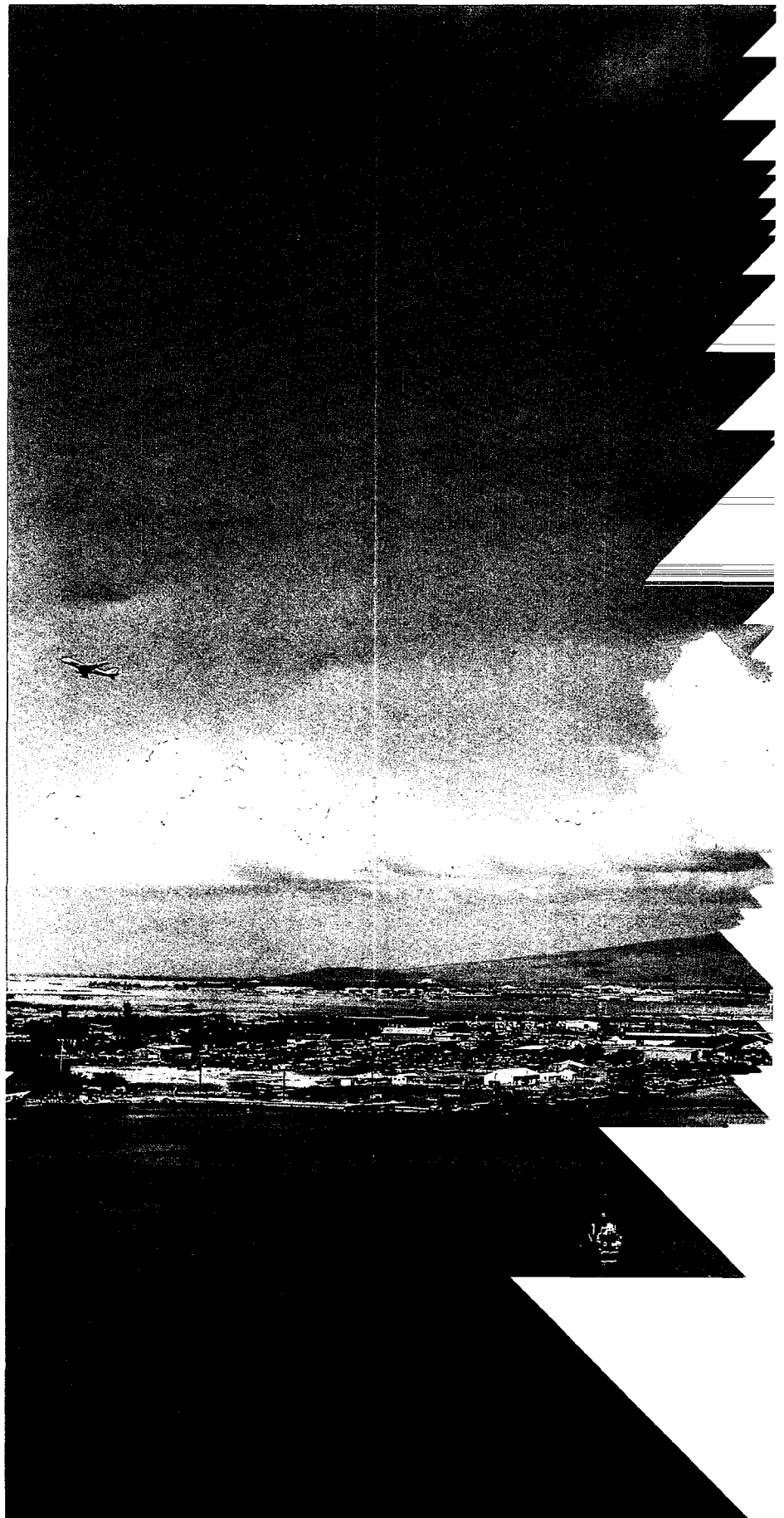


Public Safety and Protection of Individual Rights: Public safety and the protection of individual rights are fundamental government responsibilities. These functions include the protection of life and property, social justice and rehabilitation, security and preparedness for man-made and natural disasters, protection from illegal and unfair actions, and equal protection and treatment under the law. Protection of these constitutional rights is necessary for society to progress and prosper. Under this protection people can pursue their aspirations in an orderly manner while, at the same time, recognizing the rights of each other and the needs of society.

Cultural Heritage: Hawaii's most valuable asset is its people. They comprise a great variety of cultural and ethnic groups in the Islands. Historical sites, artifacts, customs, traditions, and language are part of Hawaii's multi-cultural heritage. Hawaii's cultures are also viewed as dynamic entities that transmit values, beliefs, identity, and knowledge through the generations, assist each other in times of need, and promote socialization. Cultural and ethnic groups adapt and respond to different conditions in the interest of its members' economic, social, psychological, and physical well-being. There are indications, however, that the process of assimilation and adjustment to modern living is lessening cultural and ethnic group influences. It is important to realize that without a strong desire by Hawaii's people to maintain their cultural and ethnic ties on an individual and family level, there is little that government can do to support the influences of cultural and ethnic groups.

The basic institutions that transmit culture through the generations are the family and the extended family network. The degree of influence exerted by cultural and ethnic groups is highly related to changes within the family and extended family. Recent trends include declining household size, increasing divorce rates, and declining birth rates. While urban living offers many advantages, it is also associated with the loss of importance of extended family and neighborhood groups. The rising costs of living and expansion in Hawaii's services sectors have resulted in increasing female participation in the labor force. These trends indicate basic changes in the family and extended family network which can weaken cultural and ethnic group associations.

These Statewide problems and issues are addressed through The Hawaii State Plan and spurred the legislative adoption of this plan.



THE GENERAL FRAMEWORK

The Hawaii State Plan consists of three parts:

Part I presents the overall theme, a statement of principles and values, goals, objectives and policies which are long-term comprehensive guides for the future of the State.

Part II establishes a system designed to coordinate public planning and programming in order to implement The Hawaii State Plan policies and priorities.

Part III contains priority directions which represent the short-term priority actions for the State.



3

Overall Theme The Overall

Theme encompasses several basic principles or values which are an integral part of Hawaii's society. These range from the right of every individual and family to be independent and self-reliant to the acknowledgement of the interdependence of every member of the community. While independence and the freedom of individuals and families to pursue personal interests and goals is important, this must be viewed within a social context; that is, these activities should not be detrimental to the community as a whole. There is a need to retain many values traditional to Hawaii's culture such as *ohana* and the *Aloha Spirit* – attitudes of tolerance, respect and cooperation which help keep Hawaii a desirable place in which to live. Many changes are confronting the State and while we cannot stop change, we must continue to make attempts to preserve values important to Hawaii's people. Fostering social responsibility and caring for others and the well-being of the community are values which will enhance life in the Islands.

The Overall Theme further expresses the right of individuals to choose and to have opportunities for choice available to them. This is in order that people may choose their own levels of fulfillment and seek these out.

Goals, Objectives and Policies

Goals for the State are set forth in the areas of the economy, the physical environment, and physical, social and economic well-being. These reflect ultimate ideal end-states and describe desired social, economic and physical conditions to be sought for Hawaii's people.

The following three Goals describe the social, economic, and physical conditions Hawaii should be moving toward:

"A strong, viable economy, characterized by stability, diversity, and growth, that enables the fulfillment of the needs and expectations of Hawaii's present and future generations."

"A desired physical environment, characterized by beauty, cleanliness, quiet, stable natural systems, and uniqueness, that enhances the mental and physical well-being of the people."

"Physical, social, and economic well-being, for individuals and families in Hawaii, that nourishes a sense of community responsibility, of caring and of participation in community life."

These statements express a commitment to people and communities, to the environment, and to the economy.

Objectives and Policies are set forth covering the areas of population, the economy, the physical environment,

IMPLEMENTATION

V. SOCIO-CULTURAL ADVANCEMENT

- Housing
- Health
- Education
- Social Services
- Leisure
- Individual Rights and Personal Well-Being
- Culture
- Public Safety
- Government

IV. FACILITY SYSTEMS

- General
- Solid and Hazardous Waste
- Air Quality
- Energy / Utilities

III. PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

- Land-Based, Shoreline and Marine Resources
- Scenic, Natural Beauty and Historic Resources
- Land, Air and Water Quality

II. ECONOMY

- General
- Agriculture
- Visitor Industry
- Federal Expenditures
- Potential Growth Activities

I. POPULATION

- General

OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

Economic

Physical

Social

STATE GOALS

Individual and Family Self-Sufficiency

Social and Economic Mobility

Community or Social Well-Being

OVERALL THEME

The
Hawaii
State plan

facility systems and socio-cultural advancement.

Objectives reflect end-states toward which concentrated effort is focused and which, when attained, will represent a step toward the achievement of related goals. Policies are courses of action carried out in order to achieve related objectives.

Given the State's limited resources, all policies cannot be implemented simultaneously. The order in which they are implemented and the commitment given to each will depend on the problems and the situation at a particular time. The mechanisms established through The Hawaii State Plan guide the order of these policies and set the means to carry them out.

Implementation Throughout the development of the State Plan, it was felt that the task of implementing all of the policies would require all State agencies as well as the Counties, working in a coordinated manner, to effect implementation. As such, implementation is designed to direct all public activities and to coordinate them in an efficient and effective manner.

The implementation mechanisms of The Hawaii State Plan are:

The Policy Council, composed of State, County and public representatives, provides a unique forum for the exchange of information, the discussion of State and County activities, and the opportunity to facilitate the resolution of conflicts.

The State Department of Planning and Economic Development carries out a number of responsibilities including providing technical assistance to the Policy Council, performing Statewide policy analysis, and providing analysis, review and recommendations on all State Plan matters.

Functional Plans provide more detail to the State Plan by addressing specific topic areas such as agriculture, tourism, transportation and housing on a Statewide basis. State Functional Plans are to define, implement and be in conformance with the Overall Theme, Goals, Objectives, Policies and Priority Directions in the State Plan.

County General Plans address the unique problems and needs of each County and indicate desired population and physical development patterns for each County. County General Plans are to further define, implement and be in conformance with the Overall Theme, Goals, Objectives, Policies and Priority Directions contained in the plan.

State Programs provide the projects and activities which are designed to carry out provisions of The Hawaii State Plan.

The **Annual Review and Report** provides for assessment of progress made in carrying out The Hawaii State Plan and for improvements to be made to further implement the plan.

Annual public informational meetings are to be held throughout the State to insure essential public input.

The Hawaii State Plan further describes the interrelationships of these various mechanisms. They are coordinated to implement the State Plan and complement each other to form a Statewide planning system.

The following provides additional information on each of these mechanisms.

Policy Council: The body primarily responsible for the implementation of the State Plan is called the Policy Council.

THE HAWAII STATE PLAN

PRIORITY DIRECTIONS



STATE PROGRAMS

STATE FUNCTIONAL PLANS

COUNTY GENERAL PLANS

Major Features of These Relationships:

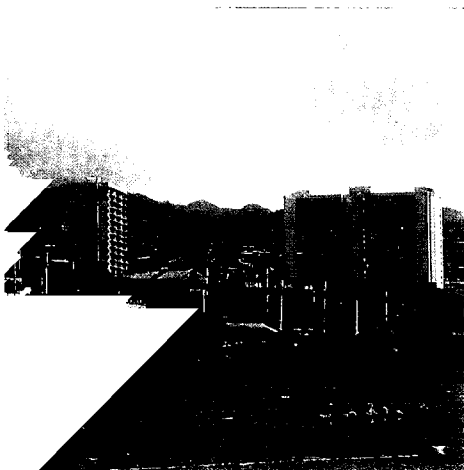
The formulation and amendment of State Functional Plans must conform to the State Plan and utilize County General Plans as guidelines.

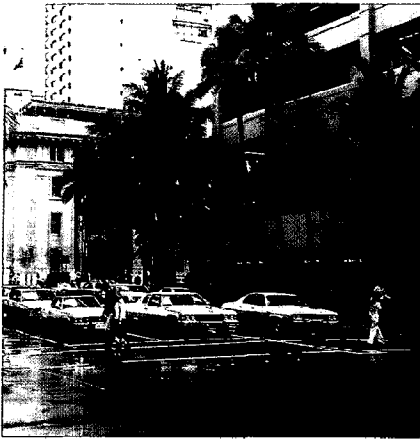
Upon findings of overriding Statewide concern, the Legislature may determine the site for a specific project, as called for in a State Functional Plan, to be other than that designated on the County General Plan.

The formulation, amendment, and implementation of County General Plans must conform to the State Plan and utilize as guidelines the State Functional Plans.

Amendments to the County General Plans shall not be contrary to County Charters.

State programs must conform to the State Plan and State Functional Plans.





It is made up of 13 State officials, each concerned with some specific area of concern such as health, education or land use; the four County planning directors, and nine members selected from the public. The basic role of the Policy Council is to provide a forum for discussion. The Policy Council will review State Functional Plans, County General Plans, State Programs, and all other major public or private activities. Through the discussion of these elements, better products, more in line with the directions of the State Plan, can be developed. No longer will a transportation plan be developed without full input from all other areas of concern. No longer can State Functional Plans be developed without serious input from the Counties, and no longer will County General Plans be developed oblivious to the resources of the State and its ability to assist Counties in meeting their needs. These discussions are also the critical moments at which conflicts will be addressed and a comprehensive perspective of the problems taken. If, for example, the City and County of Honolulu and the State Department of Transportation disagree on how best to satisfy commuter needs, it is at these Policy Council meetings that high level, intensive discussion can take place.

Another function the Policy Council will perform is to advise the Legislature and administrative bodies of each level of government in approaching and resolving their major concerns. However, more important than conflict resolution is the promise of this body to coordinate the work of its individual members to reduce overlaps, to increase participation in policy-making, and then to move Hawaii in a unified manner towards its objectives and goals.

Department of Planning and Economic Development: This agency as the State planning agency will provide staff services and technical assistance to the Policy Council, as well as technical assistance and advice on all State Plan matters to State functional and program agencies, the Counties, the Legislature and the Governor.

State Functional Plans: State Functional Plans concern themselves with one specific topic area on a Statewide basis. For instance, the transportation functional plan develops the basic inter- and intra-Island transportation throughout the State. As for the mandate to produce these plans, the State Plan calls for Statewide functional plans on agriculture, housing, tourism, transportation, conservation lands, education, energy, higher education, health, historic preservation, recreation, and water resource development over the next two years. The plans will be thoroughly reviewed by both the Policy Council and the Department of Planning and Economic Development to insure that each functional plan further details the policies of the State Plan, seriously considers and utilizes as a basis all County General Plans, and contains other requirements as delineated in the State Plan. During these reviews, cooperation and coordination with other agencies will be encouraged. Should any conflicts arise they will be identified early and hopefully lead to easier resolution than occurs presently.

County General Plans: Each County has developed or, as in the case of Maui, is presently developing, a County-wide general plan. Unlike functional plans, the general plans are comprehensive in their topic area coverage. They deal with all areas from land use to social services.

County involvement in the State Plan process is critically important. Each County is unique and requires an understanding that may not always be available at the State level. County planning officials are often closer to many of the more immediate needs of Hawaii's people. They also understand that these needs must be tempered by the reality of the limits of the State's resources and by the resource allocation role played by the State agencies. The County General Plans are to utilize as guidelines the Statewide objectives, policies and programs stipulated in State Functional Plans.

Together, County General Plans and State Functional Plans complement each other to form a very detailed step in the implementation of the more general State Plan.

State Programs: State Programs, such as the State clearinghouse process for Federally-funded programs, capital improvements, coastal zone





management, and the land use and management programs under the State Land Use Commission and Board of Land and Natural Resources, are another major element in the implementation of the State Plan. These programs do not fall under the responsibilities of the State functional plans, but like the functional plans, they deal with the regulation and allocation of State resources. They also must be brought in line with the directions of the State policies and be closely reviewed to ensure coordination and cooperation with other State and County efforts.

Annual Review and Report: Continual monitoring and updating of The Hawaii State Plan is provided for through an annual review and report. Provisions are included to insure Statewide public scrutiny of the report.

This report is to be submitted to the Legislature, Mayors and the County Councils each year.

Priority Directions The purpose of the final part of The Hawaii State Plan – Priority Directions – is to indicate priorities for The Hawaii State Plan policies and to provide the immediate focus for public and private actions in order to address the major statewide problems in Hawaii. The Priority Directions are an integral part of the implementation of The Hawaii State Plan. They cover Statewide, interrelated problems and present recommendations that neither functional plans (because of their specific, functional focus) nor general plans (because of their regional focus) can provide. Whereas the Objectives and Policies are long range and comprehensive, Priority Directions focus on today's major problems and require immediate attention. It is through this element of The Hawaii State Plan that the Legislature expresses its major concerns.

The Hawaii State Plan is a highly complex mechanism which performs two major tasks. It presents the goals and objectives the State should be moving toward and it establishes the basic tools and coordinations necessary to achieve them. The implementation of the State Plan will result in better coordination among State agencies and between the State and the Counties. It will result in more efficient and equitable use of Hawaii's limited resources. And it will result in more rational and effective responses to Hawaii's problems.

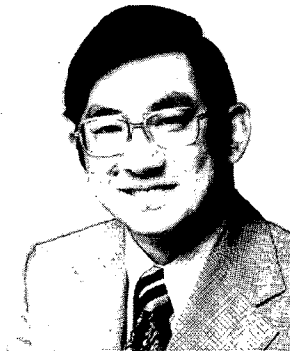
THE LEGISLATIVE CONTRIBUTION



John T. Ushijima
Senate President



James H. Wakatsuki
Speaker, House of
Representatives



Sen. Francis A. Wong
Chairman, Senate Interim
Committee on The Hawaii State Plan



Rep. Kenneth S. Kiyabu
Chairman, House Committee
on State General Planning

The Hawaii State Plan was passed by the Legislature of the State of Hawaii on April 14, 1978, and signed into law as Act 100 by Governor George R. Ariyoshi on May 22, 1978. The passage of the State Plan was supported by the leadership of both the Senate and the House of Representatives.

The plan was passed first in the Senate. Senator Francis Wong motioned for adoption, a motion seconded by Senator Jean King. Senator Wong then offered the following statements on behalf of the bill:

"... the Hawaii State Plan is long overdue. There is a need for us to plan comprehensively for Hawaii's future rather than reacting to brush fires which oftentimes become roaring forest fires.

"The Hawaii State Plan is a bold step in this direction. It balances the interests of the State and County governments ... (and is) sensitive to the needs of the residents and people of Hawaii.

"This plan is an opportunity and a challenge. It is an opportunity to plan for Hawaii's future in a comprehensive manner and to provide direction and priority for the use of our precious and limited resources. It is a challenge to the State and County governments to work together in harmony within the parameters of the State Plan."

Representative Ken Kiyabu motioned for adoption in the House of Representatives and his motion was seconded by Representative Ted Mina. Representative Kiyabu offered these statements:

"[The Hawaii State Plan] represents the collective concern of the Legislature and the people of Hawaii about where this State is headed.

"We have been recognized for our progressive and far-reaching laws relating to worker's compensation, public employment, collective bargaining, motor vehicle no-fault insurance and others. We will again be looked upon as leaders, as we become the first State in the nation to adopt a plan of this nature.

"The plan sets out goals, objectives and policies for the State. What it amounts to is a commitment by us, the Legislature, to provide a better future for the people of Hawaii and to address the problems most important to our people."

The Hawaii State plan

Act 100

A Bill for an Act Relating to Planning

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Hawaii:

SECTION 1. Chapter 225, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is repealed.

SECTION 2. Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, the Hawaii Revised Statutes is amended by adding a new chapter, to be appropriately designated, and to read as follows:

Chapter —

Hawaii State Planning Act

PART I. Overall Theme, Goals, Objectives and Policies

Sec. -1 **Findings and purposes.** The legislature finds that there is a need to improve the planning process in this State, to increase the effectiveness of public and private actions, to improve coordination among different agencies and levels of government, to provide

for wise use of Hawaii's resources and to guide the future development of the State.

The purpose of this chapter is to set forth the Hawaii state plan that shall serve as a guide for the future long-range development of the State; identify the goals, objectives, policies, and priorities for the State of Hawaii; provide a basis for determining priorities and allocating limited resources, such as public funds, services, manpower, land, energy, water, and other resources; and assure coordination of state and county plans, policies, programs, projects, and regulatory activities.

The purpose of this chapter is also to establish a system for plan formulation and program coordination to provide for an integration of all major state and county activities.

Implementation provisions contained herein are designed to carry out statewide guidelines presented in the form of the overall theme, goals, objectives, policies, and priority directions by:

- (1) Fostering policy integration and coordination of state and county plans, programs, projects, and regulatory activities;
- (2) Defining a statewide planning system and processes; and
- (3) Providing a basis for determining priorities and allocating limited resources.

Sec. -2 **Definitions.** As used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires:

- (1) "Department" means the department of planning and economic development.
- (2) "Policy council" means the council established in section -53.
- (3) "Advisory committee" means the committee established in section -57 to advise and assist in the formulation of the state functional plans.
- (4) "State agency" means any department, office, board, or commission of the State, or the University of Hawaii.
- (5) "County agency" means any department, office, board, or commission of the county.
- (6) "Hawaii state plan" means a long-range comprehensive plan, including the overall theme, goals, objectives, policies, priority directions, and implementation mechanisms established in this chapter.
- (7) "Priority directions" means the overall direction and implementing actions established in this chapter.
- (8) "County general plan" means the comprehensive long-range plan or development plan, if any, which has been adopted by ordinance or resolution by a county council.
- (9) "County development plan" means a relatively detailed plan for an area or region

within a county to implement the objectives and policies of a county general plan.

(10) "Functional plan" means a plan setting forth the policies, programs, and projects designed to implement the objectives of a specific field of activity, when such activity or program is proposed, administered, or funded by any agency of the State.

(11) "State programs" means a combination of actions and activities undertaken by any state agency that are designed, coordinated, and executed to achieve an objective or set of objectives and policies within defined areas of concern.

(12) "A-95 Clearinghouse" means the agency or agencies designated to carry out the procedures established pursuant to federal directive A-95 whereby certain applications for federal funds are reviewed and affected agencies are notified of the proposed applications.

(13) "Regional carrying capacity" means the maximum population in a given area that can be adequately supported in an economically and environmentally sound manner.

Sec. -3 Overall theme. Hawaii's people, as both individuals and groups, generally accept and live by a number of principles or values which are an integral part of society. This concept is the unifying theme of the state plan. The following principles or values are established as the overall theme of the Hawaii state plan:

(1) **Individual and family self-sufficiency** refers to the rights of people to maintain as much self-reliance as possible. It is an expression of the value of independence, in other words, being able to freely pursue personal interests and goals. Self-sufficiency means that individuals and families can express and maintain their own self-interest so long as that self-interest does not adversely affect the general welfare. Individual freedom and individual achievement are possible only by reason of other people in society, the institutions, arrangements and customs that they maintain, and the rights and responsibilities that they sanction.

(2) **Social and economic mobility** refers to the right of individuals to choose and to have the opportunities for choice available to them. It is a corollary to self-sufficiency. Social and economic mobility means that opportunities and incentives are available for people to seek out their own levels of social and economic fulfillment.

(3) **Community or social well-being** is a value that encompasses many things. In essence, it refers to healthy social, economic, and physical environments that benefit the community as a whole. A sense of social responsibility, of caring for others and for the well-being of our community and of participating in social and political life, are important aspects of this concept. It further implies the aloha spirit – attitudes of tolerance, respect, cooperation and unselfish giving, within which Hawaii's society can progress.

One of the basic functions of our society is to enhance the ability of individuals and groups to pursue their goals freely, to satisfy basic needs and to secure desired socio-economic levels. The elements of choice and mobility within society's legal framework are fundamental rights. Society's role is to encourage conditions within which individuals and groups can approach their desired levels of self-reliance and self-determination. This enables people to gain confidence and self-esteem; citizens contribute more when they possess such qualities in a free and open society.

Government promotes citizen freedom, self-reliance, self-determination, social and civic responsibility and goals achievement by keeping order, by increasing cooperation among many diverse individuals and groups, and by fostering social and civic responsibilities that affect the general welfare. The greater the number and activities of individuals and groups, the more complex government's role becomes. The function of government, however, is to assist citizens in attaining their goals. Government provides for meaningful participation by the people in decision-making and for effective access to authority as well as an equitable sharing of benefits. Citizens have a responsibility to work with their government to contribute to society's improvement. They must also conduct their activities within an agreed-upon legal system that protects human rights.

Sec. -4 State goals. In order to guarantee those elements of choice and mobility that insure that individuals and groups may approach their desired levels of self-reliance and self-determination, it shall be the goal of the State to achieve:

(1) A strong, viable economy, characterized by stability, diversity, and growth, that enables the fulfillment of the needs and expectations of Hawaii's present and future generations.

(2) A desired physical environment, characterized by beauty, cleanliness, quiet, stable natural systems, and uniqueness, that enhances the mental and physical well-being of the people.

(3) Physical, social, and economic well-being, for individuals and families in Hawaii, that nourishes a sense of community responsibility, of caring and of participation in community life.

Sec. -5 Objective and policies for population.

(a) It shall be the objective in planning for the State's population to guide population growth to be consistent with the achievement of physical, economic, and social objectives contained in this chapter.

(b) To achieve the population objective, it shall be the policy of this State to:

(1) Manage population growth statewide in a manner that provides increased opportunities for Hawaii's people to pursue their physical, social, and economic aspirations while recognizing the unique needs of each county.

(2) Encourage an increase in economic activities and employment opportunities on the Neighbor Islands consistent with community needs and desires.

(3) Ensure that adequate support services and facilities are provided to accommodate the desired distribution of future growth throughout the State.

(4) Promote increased opportunities for Hawaii's people to pursue their socio-economic aspirations throughout the islands.

(5) Seek legislative and other means to manage the rate of migration of new residents to the State of Hawaii, in order that it may be consistent with the achievement of physical, economic, and social objectives contained in this chapter.

(6) Foster an understanding of Hawaii's capacities to accommodate population needs.

(7) Encourage federal actions that will promote a more balanced distribution of immigrants among the states provided that such actions do not prevent the reunion of immediate family members.

(8) Pursue an increase in federal assistance for states with a greater proportion of foreign immigrants relative to their state's population.

Sec. -6 Objectives and policies for the economy - in general.

(a) Planning for the State's economy in general shall be directed toward achievement of the following objectives:

(1) Increased and diversified employment opportunities to achieve full employment, increased income and job choice, and improved living standards for Hawaii's people.

(2) A growing and diversified economic base that is not overly dependent on a few industries.

(b) To achieve the general economic objectives, it shall be the policy of this State to:

(1) Expand Hawaii's national and international marketing, communication, and organizational ties, to increase the State's capacity to adjust to and capitalize upon economic changes and opportunities occurring outside the State.

(2) Promote Hawaii as an attractive market for investment activities that benefit Hawaii's people.

(3) Seek broader outlets for new or expanded Hawaii business investments.

(4) Expand existing markets and penetrate new markets for Hawaii's products and services.

(5) Assure that the basic economic needs of Hawaii's people are maintained in the event of disruptions in overseas transportation.

(6) Strive to achieve a sustained level of construction activity responsive to, and consistent with, state growth objectives.





- (7) Encourage the formulation of marketing cooperatives to assist small scale producers, manufacturers, and distributors.
- (8) Pursue more favorable marketing arrangements at the regional and local levels for Hawaii's export products.
- (9) Encourage labor-intensive activities that are economically satisfying.
- (10) Foster greater cooperation and coordination between the public and private sectors in solving Hawaii's employment problems.
- (11) Promote economic activities, especially those which benefit areas with substantial unemployment problems.
- (12) Maintain acceptable working conditions and standards for Hawaii's workers.
- (13) Provide equal employment opportunities for all segments of Hawaii's population through affirmative action and anti-discrimination measures.
- (14) Encourage businesses that have favorable financial multiplier effects within Hawaii's economy.
- (15) Promote and protect intangible resources in Hawaii, such as scenic beauty and the aloha spirit, which are vital to a healthy economy.

Sec. -7 Objectives and policies for the economy - agriculture.

- (a) Planning for the State's economy with regard to agriculture shall be directed towards achievement of the following objectives:
 - (1) Increased viability in sugar and pineapple industries.
 - (2) Continued growth and development of diversified agriculture throughout the State.
- (b) To achieve the agriculture objectives, it shall be the policy of this State to:
 - (1) Foster attitudes and activities conducive to maintaining agriculture as a major sector of Hawaii's economy.
 - (2) Seek federal legislation that benefits Hawaii's agricultural industries.
 - (3) Promote Hawaii's agricultural products locally, on the continental United States, and internationally.
 - (4) Support research and development activities that provide greater efficiency and economic productivity in agriculture.
 - (5) Enhance agricultural growth by providing public incentives and encouraging private initiatives.
 - (6) Assure the availability of agriculturally suitable lands with adequate water to accommodate present and future needs.
 - (7) Increase the attractiveness and opportunities for an agricultural education and livelihood.
 - (8) Expand Hawaii's agricultural base by promoting growth and development of flowers, tropical fruits and plants, livestock, feed grains, forestry, food crops, aquaculture and other potential enterprises.

(9) Strengthen diversified agriculture by developing an effective marketing and distribution system between producer and consumer.

(10) Promote economically competitive activities that increase Hawaii's agricultural self-sufficiency.

(11) Promote and assist in the establishment of sound financial programs for diversified agriculture.

Sec. -8 Objective and policies for the economy – visitor industry.

(a) Planning for the State's economy with regard to the visitor industry shall be directed towards the achievement of the objective of a visitor industry that constitutes a major component of steady growth for Hawaii's economy.

(b) To achieve the visitor industry objective, it shall be the policy of this State to:

(1) Assist in the overseas promotion of Hawaii's vacation attractions.

(2) Ensure that visitor industry activities are in keeping with the social, economic, and physical needs and aspirations of Hawaii's people.

(3) Improve the quality of existing visitor destination areas.

(4) Encourage greater cooperation between the public and private sectors in developing and maintaining well-designed and adequately serviced visitor industry and related developments.

(5) Ensure that visitor facilities and destination areas are carefully planned and sensitive to existing neighboring communities and activities.

(6) Develop the industry in a manner that will provide the greatest number of primary jobs and steady employment for Hawaii's people.

(7) Provide opportunities for Hawaii's people to obtain job training and education that will allow for upward mobility within the visitor industry.

(8) Foster a recognition of the contribution of the visitor industry to Hawaii's economy and the need to perpetuate the aloha spirit.

(9) Foster an understanding by visitors of the aloha spirit and of the unique and sensitive character of Hawaii's cultures and values.

Sec. -9 Objective and policies for the economy – federal expenditures.

(a) Planning for the State's economy with regard to federal expenditures shall be directed towards achievement of the objective of a stable federal investment base as an integral component of Hawaii's economy.

(b) To achieve the federal expenditures objective, it shall be the policy of this State to:

(1) Encourage the sustained flow of federal expenditures in Hawaii that generates long-term government civilian employment.

(2) Maintain Hawaii's supportive role in national defense.

(3) Promote the future development of federally supported activities in Hawaii that respect statewide economic concerns, are sensitive to community needs, and minimize impacts on Hawaii's environment.

(4) Increase opportunities for entry and advancement of Hawaii's people into federal government.

(5) Encourage federal use of local commodities, services, and facilities available in Hawaii.

(6) Strengthen federal-state-county communication and coordination in all federal activities that affect Hawaii.

(7) Promote the return of federally controlled lands in Hawaii that are not required for the defense of the nation and the mutually beneficial exchanges of land between federal agencies, the state and the counties.

Sec. -10 Objective and policies for the economy – potential growth activities.

(a) Planning for the State's economy with regard to potential growth activities shall be directed towards achievement of the objective of development and expansion of potential growth activities that serve to increase and diversify Hawaii's economic base.

(b) To achieve the potential growth activity objective, it shall be the policy of this State to:

(1) Encourage investment and employment in economic activities that have the potential for growth such as diversified agriculture, aquaculture, apparel and textile manufacturing, and energy and marine-related industries.

(2) Expand Hawaii's capacity to attract and service international programs and activities that generate employment for Hawaii's people.

(3) Enhance Hawaii's role as a center for international trade, finance, services, technology, education, culture, and the arts.

(4) Accelerate research and development of new energy-related industries based on wind, solar, ocean, and underground resources and solid waste.

(5) Encourage the formulation of marketing cooperatives to assist small scale producers, manufacturers, and distributors.

(6) Pursue more favorable marketing arrangements at the regional and local levels for Hawaii's export products.

(7) Promote Hawaii's geographic, environmental, and technological advantages to attract new economic activities into the State.

(8) Provide public incentives and encourage private initiative to attract new industries that will support Hawaii's social, economic, physical, and environmental objectives.

(9) Generate new ocean-related economic activities in mining, food production, and scientific research.

Sec. -11 Objectives and policies for the physical environment – land-based, shoreline, and marine resources.

(a) Planning for the State's physical environment with regard to land-based, shoreline, and marine resources shall be directed towards achievement of the following objectives:

(1) Prudent use of Hawaii's land-based, shoreline, and marine resources.

(2) Effective protection of Hawaii's unique and fragile environmental resources.

(b) To achieve the land-based, shoreline, and marine resources objectives, it shall be the policy of this State to:

(1) Exercise an overall conservation ethic in the use of Hawaii's natural resources.

(2) Ensure compatibility between land-based and water-based activities and natural resources and ecological systems.

(3) Take into account the physical attributes of areas when planning and designing activities and facilities.

(4) Encourage the beneficial use of statewide forest resources without generating costly or irreparable environmental damage.

(5) Consider multiple uses in watershed areas, provided such uses do not detrimentally affect water quality and recharge functions.

(6) Encourage the protection of rare or endangered plant and animal species and habitats native to Hawaii.

(7) Provide public incentives that encourage private actions to protect significant natural resources from degradation or unnecessary depletion.

(8) Pursue compatible relationships among activities, facilities, and natural resources, especially within shoreline areas.

(9) Promote greater accessibility and prudent use of the shoreline for public recreational, educational, and scientific purposes.

Sec. -12 Objective and policies for the physical environment – scenic, natural beauty, and historic resources.

(a) Planning for the State's physical environment shall be directed towards achievement of the objective of enhancement of Hawaii's scenic assets, natural beauty, and multi-cultural/historical resources.

(b) To achieve the scenic, natural beauty, and historic resources objective, it shall be the policy of this State to:

(1) Promote the preservation and restoration of significant natural and historic resources.

(2) Provide incentives to maintain and enhance historic, cultural, and scenic amenities.

(3) Promote the visual and aesthetic enjoyment of mountains, ocean vistas, scenic landscapes, and other natural features.

(4) Protect those special areas, structures, and elements that are an integral and functional part of Hawaii's ethnic and cultural heritage.

(5) Encourage the design of developments and activities that complement the natural beauty of the islands.

Sec. -13 Objectives and policies for the physical environment – land, air, and water quality.

(a) Planning for the State's physical environment with regard to land, air, and water quality shall be directed towards achievement of the following objectives:

(1) Maintenance and pursuit of improved quality in Hawaii's land, air, and water resources.

(2) Greater public awareness and appreciation of Hawaii's environmental resources.

(b) To achieve the land, air, and water quality objectives, it shall be the policy of this State to:

(1) Foster educational activities that promote a better understanding of Hawaii's limited environmental resources.

(2) Promote the proper management of Hawaii's land and water resources.

(3) Promote effective measures to achieve desired quality in Hawaii's surface, ground, and coastal waters.

(4) Encourage actions to maintain or improve aural and air quality levels to enhance the health and well-being of Hawaii's people.

(5) Reduce the threat to life and property from erosion, flooding, tsunamis, earthquakes, and other natural or man-induced hazards and disasters.

(6) Encourage design and construction practices that enhance the physical qualities of Hawaii's communities.

(7) Encourage urban developments in close proximity to existing services and facilities.

(8) Foster recognition of the importance and value of the land, air, and water resources to Hawaii's people and their cultures.

Sec. -14 Objective and policies for facility systems – in general.

(a) Planning for the State's facility systems in general shall be directed towards achievement of the objective of water, transportation, waste disposal, and utility systems that support statewide social, economic, and physical objectives.

(b) To achieve the general facility systems objective, it shall be the policy of this State to:

- (1) Accommodate the needs of Hawaii's people through improvement priorities established through the planning process.
- (2) Encourage flexible service delivery systems that can adapt to changing public demands and priorities.

(3) Ensure that required facility systems can be supported within resource capacities and at reasonable cost to the user.

Sec. -15 Objectives and policies for facility systems – solid and liquid wastes.

(a) Planning for the State's facility systems with regard to solid and liquid wastes shall be directed towards the achievement of the following objectives:

- (1) Maintenance of basic public health and sanitation standards relating to treatment and disposal of solid and liquid wastes.
- (2) Adequate sewer infrastructure facilities for physical and economic activities that alleviate problems in housing, employment, mobility, and other areas.

(b) To achieve solid and liquid waste objectives, it shall be the policy of this State to:

- (1) Encourage the adequate development of sewer systems that complement planned growth.
- (2) Encourage re-use and recycling to reduce solid and liquid wastes and develop a conservation ethic.
- (3) Promote research to develop more efficient and economical treatment and disposal of solid and liquid wastes.

Sec. -16 Objective and policies for facility systems – water.

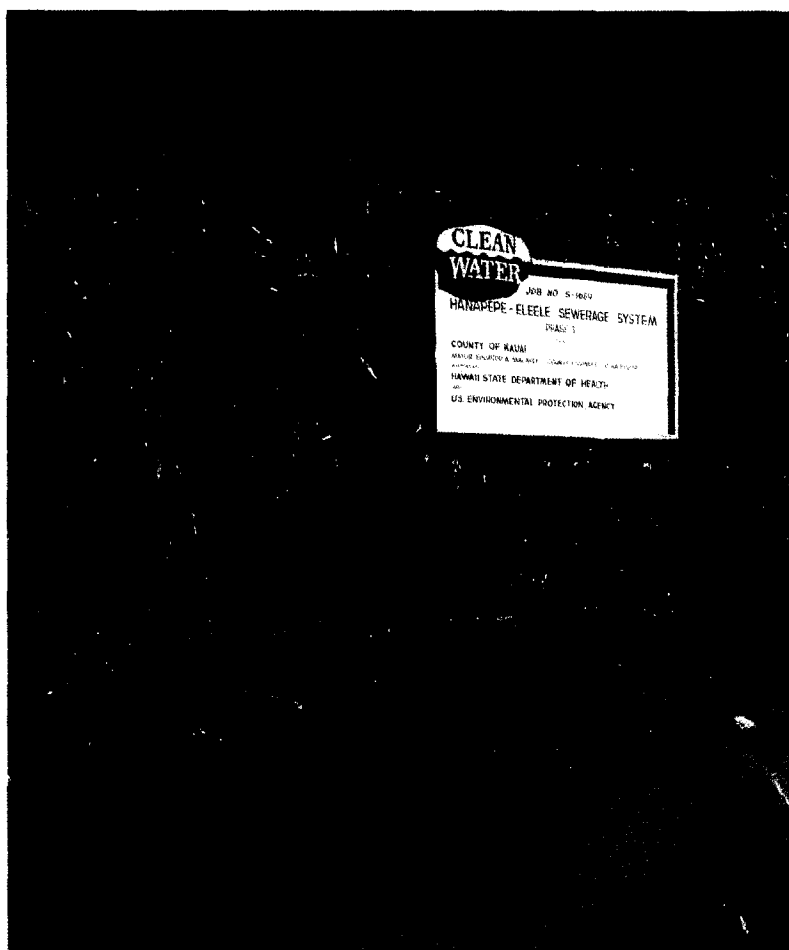
(a) Planning for the State's facility systems with regard to water shall be directed towards achievement of the objective of the provision of water to adequately accommodate domestic, agricultural, commercial, industrial, recreational, and other needs within resource capacities.

(b) To achieve the facility systems water objective, it shall be the policy of this State to:

- (1) Relate growth activities to existing and potential water supply.
- (2) Support research and development of alternative water sources.
- (3) Reclaim and encourage the productive use of runoff water and waste water discharges.
- (4) Assist in improving the quality, efficiency, service, and storage capabilities of water systems for domestic and agricultural use.
- (5) Support water supply services to areas experiencing critical water problems.
- (6) Promote water conservation practices.

Sec. -17 Objectives and policies for facility systems – transportation.

(a) Planning for the State's facility systems with regard to transportation shall be directed towards the achievement of the following objectives:





(1) An integrated multi-modal transportation system that services statewide needs and promotes the efficient, economical, safe, and convenient movement of people and goods.

(2) A statewide transportation system consistent with planned growth objectives throughout the State.

(b) To achieve the transportation objectives, it shall be the policy of this State to:

(1) Design, program, and develop a multi-modal system in conformance with desired growth and physical development as stated in this chapter.

(2) Coordinate state, county, federal, and private transportation activities and programs toward the achievement of statewide objectives.

(3) Encourage a reasonable distribution of financial responsibilities for transportation among participating governmental and private parties.

(4) Provide for improved accessibility to shipping, docking, and storage facilities.

(5) Promote a reasonable level and variety of mass transportation services that adequately meet statewide and community needs.

(6) Encourage the use of transportation systems that serve as a means of accommodating present and future development needs of communities.

(7) Promote a variety of carriers to offer increased opportunities and advantages to inter-island movement of people and goods.

(8) Increase the capacities of airport and harbor systems and support facilities to effectively accommodate transshipment and storage needs.

(9) Increase the ability of transportation systems to assist statewide economic growth and diversification.

(10) Encourage the design and development of transportation systems sensitive to the needs of affected communities and the quality of Hawaii's natural environment.

(11) Encourage safe and convenient use of low-cost, energy-efficient, non-polluting means of intra-island transportation.

Sec. -18 Objectives and policies for facility systems - energy/utilities.

(a) Planning for the State's facility systems with regard to energy/utilities shall be directed towards the achievement of the following objectives:

(1) Dependable, efficient, and economical statewide energy and communication systems capable of supporting the needs of the people.

(2) Increased energy self-sufficiency.

(b) To achieve the energy/utilities objectives, it shall be the policy of this State to:

(1) Accelerate research development and use of new energy sources.

(2) Provide adequate, reasonably priced, and dependable power and communication services to accommodate demand.

(3) Ensure a sufficient supply of energy to enable power systems to support the demands of growth.

(4) Promote prudent use of power and fuel supplies through education, conservation, and energy-efficient practices.

(5) Ensure that the development or expansion of power systems and sources adequately consider environmental, public health, and safety concerns, and resource limitations.

(6) Promote the use of new energy sources.

(7) Facilitate the development and use of improved communications technology.

Sec. -19 Objectives and policies for socio-cultural advancement – housing.

(a) Planning for the State's socio-cultural advancement with regard to housing shall be directed towards achievement of the following objectives:

(1) Greater opportunities for Hawaii's people to secure reasonably priced, safe, sanitary, livable homes located in suitable environments that satisfactorily accommodate the needs and desires of families and individuals.

(2) The orderly development of residential areas sensitive to community needs and other land uses.

(b) To achieve the housing objectives, it shall be the policy of this State to:

(1) Effectively accommodate the housing needs of Hawaii's people, especially the elderly, handicapped, displacees of redevelopment areas, and newly formed households.

(2) Stimulate and promote feasible approaches that increase housing choices for low-income, moderate-income, and gap-group households.

(3) Increase homeownership and rental opportunities and choices in terms of quality, location, cost, densities, style, and size of housing.

(4) Promote appropriate improvement, rehabilitation, and maintenance of existing housing.

(5) Promote design and location of housing developments taking into account the physical setting, accessibility to public facilities and services, and other concerns of existing communities and surrounding areas.

(6) Facilitate the use of available urban lands to accommodate the housing needs in various communities.

(7) Foster a variety of lifestyles traditional to Hawaii through the design and maintenance of neighborhoods that reflect the culture and values of the community.

Sec. -20 Objectives and policies for socio-cultural advancement – health.

(a) Planning for the State's socio-cultural advancement with regard to health shall be directed towards achievement of the following objectives:

(1) Fulfillment of basic individual health needs of the general public.

(2) Maintenance of sanitary and environmentally healthful conditions in Hawaii's communities.

(b) To achieve the health objectives, it shall be the policy of this State to:

(1) Provide adequate and accessible services and facilities for prevention and treatment of physical and mental health problems.

(2) Provide effective short-term and long-term assistance to prevent, alleviate, or cope with mental health problems of individuals and families.

(3) Encourage improved cooperation among public and private sectors in the provision of health care to accommodate the total health needs of individuals throughout the State.

(4) Foster an awareness of the need for personal health maintenance and preventive health care through education and other measures.

(5) Provide services and activities that ensure sanitary conditions.

Sec. -21 Objectives and policies for socio-cultural advancement – education.

(a) Planning for the State's socio-cultural advancement with regard to education shall be directed towards achievement of the objective of the provision of a variety of educational opportunities to enable individuals to fulfill their needs, responsibilities, and aspirations.

(b) To achieve the education objective, it shall be the policy of this State to:

(1) Support educational programs and activities that enhance personal development, physical fitness, recreation, and cultural pursuits of all groups.

(2) Ensure the provision of adequate and accessible educational services and facilities that are designed to meet individual and community needs.

(3) Increase the ability of education to promote an understanding of Hawaii's cultural heritage.

(4) Provide job preparation training for groups experiencing critical unemployment conditions.

(5) Provide higher educational opportunities that enable Hawaii's people to adapt to changing employment demands.

(6) Assist individuals, especially those who are disadvantaged in meeting job qualifications, through manpower and other related training opportunities.

(7) Promote programs and activities that facilitate the acquisition of basic skills, such as reading, writing, computing, listening, speaking, and reasoning.

(8) Emphasize quality educational programs in Hawaii's institutions to promote academic excellence.

(9) Support research programs and activities that enhance the education programs of the State.

Sec. -22 Objectives and policies for socio-cultural advancement – social services.

(a) Planning for the State's socio-cultural advancement with regard to social services shall be directed towards the achievement of the objective of improved public and private social services and activities that induce greater individual, family, and group initiative, self-reliance, and self-esteem.

(b) To achieve the social service objective, it shall be the policy of the State to:

(1) Provide adequate services, facilities, and resources within the State's fiscal capacities to assist in alleviating hardship conditions of Hawaii's people.

(2) Promote coordination and integration of public and private services and programs that enable individuals, families, and groups to deal effectively with social problems and to enhance their participation in society.

(3) Facilitate the adjustment of new residents into Hawaii's communities.

Sec. -23 Objectives and policies for socio-cultural advancement – leisure.

(a) Planning for the State's socio-cultural advancement with regard to leisure shall be directed towards the achievement of the objective of the adequate provision of resources to accommodate diverse cultural, artistic, and recreational needs for present and future generations.

(b) To achieve the leisure objective, it shall be the policy of this State to:

(1) Foster and preserve Hawaii's multi-cultural heritage through supportive programs and activities.

(2) Provide a wide range of activities and facilities to fulfill the recreation needs of all diverse and special groups.

(3) Enhance the enjoyment of recreational experiences through safety measures, educational opportunities, and improved facility design and maintenance.

(4) Promote the recreational and educational potential of natural resources having scenic, open space, cultural, historical, geological, or biological values.

(5) Ensure opportunities for everyone to use and enjoy Hawaii's recreational resources.

(6) Assure the availability of sufficient resources to provide for future recreational needs.

(7) Provide adequate and accessible physical fitness programs to promote the physical and mental well-being of Hawaii's people.

(8) Increase opportunities for appreciation and participation in the creative arts, including the literary, theatrical, and musical arts.

(9) Encourage the development of creative expression in the artistic disciplines to enable all segments of Hawaii's population to participate in the creative arts.

Sec. -24 Objective and policies for socio-cultural advancement – individual rights and personal well-being.

(a) Planning for the State's socio-cultural advancement with regard to individual rights and personal well-being shall be directed towards achievement of the objective of an increased individual capacity to fulfill personal socio-economic needs and aspirations.

(b) To achieve the individual rights and personal well-being objective, it shall be the policy of this State to:

(1) Provide effective services and activities that protect individuals from criminal acts and unfair practices and that foster a safe and secure environment.

(2) Enhance and protect the national and state constitutional rights of every individual.

(3) Assure access to, and availability of, legal assistance, consumer protection, and other social justice services.

(4) Ensure equal opportunities for individual participation in society.

Sec. -25 Objective and policies for socio-cultural advancement – culture.

(a) Planning for the State's socio-cultural advancement with regard to culture shall be directed toward the achievement of the objective of enhancement of cultural identities, traditions, values, customs, and arts of Hawaii's people.

(b) To achieve the culture objective, it shall be the policy of this State to:

(1) Foster increased knowledge and understanding of Hawaii's ethnic and cultural heritages and the history of Hawaii.

(2) Support activities and conditions that promote cultural values, customs, and arts that enrich the life styles of Hawaii's people.

(3) Encourage increased awareness of the effects of proposed public and private actions on life styles in Hawaii.

(4) Encourage the essence of the aloha spirit in people's daily activities.

Sec. -26 Objectives and policies for socio-cultural advancement – public safety.

(a) Planning for the State's socio-cultural advancement with regard to public safety shall be directed towards the achievement of the following objectives:

- (1) Assurance of public safety and adequate protection of life and property for all people.
- (2) Maintenance of adequate levels of statewide security, communication, and preparedness in case of civil disruptions, wars, natural disasters, and other major disturbances.
- (3) Promotion of a sense of community responsibility for the welfare and safety of Hawaii's people.

(b) To achieve the public safety objectives, it shall be the policy of this State to:

- (1) Support law enforcement programs aimed at curtailing criminal activities.
- (2) Develop coordinated management programs for public safety and criminal justice throughout the State.
- (3) Ensure that public safety programs are effective and responsive to community needs.
- (4) Encourage increased community awareness and participation in public safety programs.
- (5) Emphasize improvement in social rehabilitation programs and facilities throughout the State.
- (6) Ensure that responsible organizations are in a proper state of readiness to respond to major war-related or natural disasters and civil disturbances at all times.

Sec. -27 Objectives and policies for socio-cultural advancement – government.

(a) Planning the State's socio-cultural advancement with regard to government shall be directed towards the achievement of the objectives of efficient, effective, and responsive government services at all levels in the State of Hawaii.

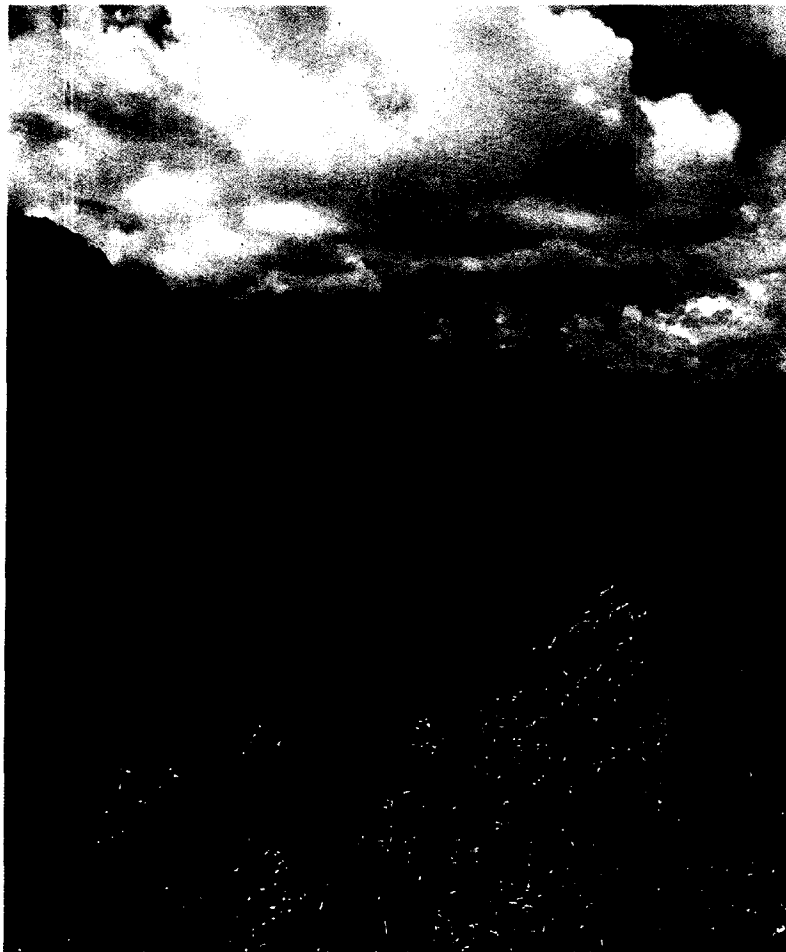
(b) To achieve the government objective, it shall be the policy of this State to:

- (1) Provide for necessary public goods and services not assumed by the private sector.
- (2) Pursue an openness and responsiveness in government that permits the flow of public information, interaction, and response.
- (3) Ensure fiscal responsibility in government in Hawaii.
- (4) Minimize the size of government to that necessary to be effective.
- (5) Stimulate the responsibility in citizens to productively participate in government for a better Hawaii.
- (6) Assure that public attitudes, actions, and services are sensitive to community needs and concerns.

Sec. -28 Objectives and policies for fiscal management – government.

(a) Planning the State's fiscal management with regard to government shall be directed towards the objective of ensuring fiscal integrity, responsibility, and





efficiency in the state government and county governments.

(b) To achieve the government objective, it shall be the policy of this State to:

- (1) Provide for a balanced fiscal budget.
- (2) Improve the fiscal budgeting and management system of the State.
- (3) Promote the consolidation of state and county governmental functions to minimize the ineffective and inefficient delivery of government programs and services.

PART II. PLANNING COORDINATION AND IMPLEMENTATION

Sec. -51 **Purpose.** The purpose of this part is to establish a statewide planning system to coordinate all major state and county activities and to implement the overall theme, goals, objectives, policies, and priority directions.

Sec. -52 **Statewide planning system.**

(a) The statewide planning system shall consist of the following policies, plans, and programs:

- (1) The overall theme, goals, objectives, and policies established in this chapter shall provide the broad guidelines for the State.
- (2) The priority directions established in this chapter shall provide direction for decision-making by the state and the counties for the immediate future and set priorities for the allocation of resources. Conformance with the priority directions shall be demonstrated in the formulation, amendment, and implementation of state functional plans, county general plans and development plans, and state programs.
- (3) State functional plans shall be prepared for, but not limited to, the areas of agriculture, conservation lands, education, energy, higher education, health, historic preservation, housing, recreation, tourism, transportation, and water resources development. State functional plans shall define, implement, and be in conformance with the overall theme, goals, objectives, policies, and priority directions contained within this chapter. County general plans and development plans shall be used as a basis in the formulation of state functional plans.
- (4) County general plans shall indicate desired population and physical development patterns for each county and regions within each county. In addition, county general plans or development plans shall address the unique problems and needs of each county and regions within each county. County general plans or development plans shall further define, implement, and be in conformance with the overall theme, goals, objectives, policies, and priority directions contained within this chapter. State functional plans which have been adopted by concurrent resolution by the legislature shall be utilized as guidelines in amending the county general plans to be in conformance with the overall theme, goals, objectives, and priority directions.
- (5) State programs shall include, but not be limited to, those programs involving coordination and review; research and support; design, construction, and

maintenance; services; and regulatory powers. State programs that exercise coordination and review functions shall include, but not be limited to, the state clearinghouse process, capital improvements program, and coastal zone management program. State programs that exercise regulatory powers in resource allocation shall include, but not be limited to the land use and management programs administered by the land use commission and the board of land and natural resources. State programs shall further define, implement, and be in conformance with the overall theme, goals, objectives, policies, and priority directions contained within this chapter, and the state functional plans adopted pursuant to this chapter.

(b) The statewide planning system shall also consist of several implementation mechanisms:

(1) The overall review, coordination, and evaluation process. The overall review, coordination, and evaluation shall be conducted by the policy council, with the assistance of the department.

(2) The budgetary and land use decision-making processes. The budgetary and land use decision-making processes shall consist of:

(A) Program appropriations process. The appropriation of funds for major programs under the biennial and supplemental budgets, shall be in conformance with the overall theme, goals, objectives, policies, and priority directions contained within this chapter, and the state functional plans adopted pursuant to this chapter.

(B) Capital improvement project appropriations process. The appropriation of funds for major plans and projects under the capital improvements program shall be in conformance with the overall theme, goals, objectives, policies, and priority directions contained within this chapter, and the state functional plans adopted pursuant to this chapter.

(C) Budgetary review process of the department of budget and finance. The budgetary review and allocation process of the department of budget and finance shall be in conformance with the provisions of this chapter.

(D) Decision-making process of the state land use commission. The decisions made by the land use commission shall be in conformance with the overall theme, goals, objectives, policies, and priority directions contained within this chapter, and the state functional plans adopted pursuant to this chapter.

The rules and regulations adopted by the land use commission to govern land use decision-making shall be in conformance with the provisions of this chapter.

(E) Decision-making process of the board of land and natural resources. The decisions made by the board of land and natural resources shall be in conformance with the overall theme, goals, objectives, policies, and priority directions contained within this chapter, and the state functional plans adopted pursuant to this chapter. The rules and regulations adopted by the board of land and natural resources to govern land use decision-making shall be in conformance with the provisions of this chapter.

(3) Other coordination processes include the use of the A-95 state clearinghouse process. The state clearinghouse shall coordinate the review of all projects requiring federal funding and shall notify the policy council of all proposed federal projects which conflict with this chapter, any functional plan adopted under this chapter, or any county general plans or development plans which are in conformance with the provisions of this chapter.

Sec. -53 Policy council; composition; voting rights.

(a) There is established a policy council whose membership shall include the following:

(1) The planning director from each county.

(2) Nine public members, being four from the city and county of Honolulu, one from the county of Kauai, and two from each of the counties of Maui and Hawaii, provided that in the case of the county of Maui, one such public member shall be from Molokai or Lanai and, in the case of the county of Hawaii, one public member shall be from west Hawaii and one from east Hawaii, appointed by the governor from a list of public persons from each county nominated by the respective mayor, with the advice and consent of the council of the respective county, who shall submit no less than three names for each appointive public member to which the county is entitled.

(3) The directors or chairmen from the departments of agriculture, budget and finance, planning and economic development, land and natural resources, health, social services and housing, transportation, and labor and industrial relations; from the office of environmental quality control; the superintendent of education; the president of the University of Hawaii; the executive director of the Hawaii housing authority; and the executive officer of the land use commission.

The director of the department of planning and economic development shall serve as chairman of the council.

The terms of the nine members from the public shall be for four years; provided, that the governor may reduce the terms of those initially appointed so as to provide, as nearly as can be, for the expiration of an equal number of terms at intervals of one year. Each such term shall commence on January 1 and expire December 31; provided, that the governor may

establish the commencing and expiration dates of the terms of those initially appointed. No member from the public shall be appointed consecutively to more than two terms; provided, that membership shall not exceed eight consecutive years. No member from the public shall serve on any other public board or commission. The governor may remove or suspend for cause any member of the council after due notice and public hearing.

Expenses incurred by a state governmental member participating in policy council deliberations shall be borne by his respective governmental agency. Travel expenses incurred by planning directors participating in policy council deliberations shall be reimbursed by the department of planning and economic development. A public member shall receive no compensation for his services, but each shall be reimbursed by the department of planning and economic development for necessary expenses incurred in the performance of his duties.

(b) There shall be a total of eighteen voting members on the policy council. The voting rights shall be apportioned as follows:

- (1) The planning director from each county shall each be entitled to one vote;
- (2) The nine members from the public shall each be entitled to one vote; and
- (3) The chairman of the council and four of the state agency heads herein described shall each be entitled to one vote.

The governor, in consultation with the director of the department of planning and economic development, shall determine which of the other state agency heads described herein shall have voting rights on the basis of the subject matter or functional area before the policy council. The governor may also rotate the voting rights among those state agency heads deemed most affected by the nature of the subject matter or functional area before the policy council; provided that the state agency heads shall not cast more than five votes on any one issue before the policy council. State agency heads who are not entitled to vote upon a given subject or functional area shall serve as ex-officio members of the policy council.

(c) All recommendations made to the legislature by the policy council shall be approved by two-thirds of its voting members, which shall not preclude minority reports.

Sec. -54 Policy council; duties. The policy council shall:

- (1) Provide a forum for the discussion of conflicts between and among this chapter, functional plans either adopted by the legislature or to be submitted to the legislature for adoption; county general plans and development plans, and state programs;
- (2) Transmit to the governor, legislature, and the mayors and legislative bodies of the respective counties its findings and recommendations on all conflicts as described above, and on the resolution of conflicts;
- (3) Review and evaluate state functional plans for conformance with the provisions of this

chapter, seek to resolve any identified conflicts, and transmit its findings and recommendations to the legislature at the time of submittal of the functional plan;

(4) Advise the legislature on the administration, amendment, and review of this chapter, including the overall theme, goals, objectives, policies, and priority directions contained within this chapter;

(5) Prepare guidelines for the development of the state functional plans in accordance with sections -57 and -58;

(6) Adopt rules in accordance with section -56 to provide procedures for public input into the amendment processes and for submittal of proposed amendments;

(7) Maintain a record of its activities;

(8) Conduct a comprehensive review of Part I of this chapter at least every four years following enactment by the legislature, and Part III of this chapter at least every odd-numbered year to coincide with the state budget process commencing in 1981; and

(9) Prepare an annual review and report to the legislature in accordance with section -63.

Sec. -55 Department of planning and economic development; duties. The

department shall provide assistance and staff services to the policy council in administering this chapter. To further the intent and purpose of this chapter, the department shall:

(1) Provide recommendations to the policy council on conflicts between and among this chapter, state functional plans either adopted by the legislature or to be submitted to the legislature for adoption, county general plans and development plans, and state programs;

(2) Review and evaluate this chapter and recommend amendments as needed to the policy council;

(3) Review, as necessary, major plans, programs, projects, and regulatory activities proposed by state and county agencies, and provide advisory opinions and reports to the policy council as needed;

(4) Analyze existing state policies, planning and program operations, laws, rules and practices relative to formulation, implementation, and coordination of the state plan;

(5) Review state capital improvement projects for consistency with this chapter and report findings and recommendations to the governor prior to allocation of funds;

(6) Conduct special studies and prepare reports that address major policy issues relating to statewide growth and development;

(7) Cooperate with all public agencies to insure an ongoing, uniform, and reliable base of data and projections;

(8) Assist the policy council in conducting a comprehensive review of Part I of this chapter at least every four years following enactment by the legislature, and Part III of this chapter at least every odd-numbered year commencing in 1981;

(9) Assist the policy council in preparing and submitting an annual review and report to the legislature in accordance with section -63;

(10) Prepare and adopt in consultation with the policy council, administrative guidelines in accordance with this chapter and chapter 91 by June 30, 1979; and

(11) Provide other technical assistance and staff services to the policy council as needed.

The department may contract with public and private agencies and persons for special research and planning assistance.

Sec. -56 Amendments to the overall theme, goals, objectives, policies, and priority directions. The policy council shall promulgate rules for amendments to the goals, objectives, policies, and priority directions, subject to the following provisions:

(a) Any person may submit to the department proposals for the revision of the overall theme, goals, objectives, policies, and priority directions;

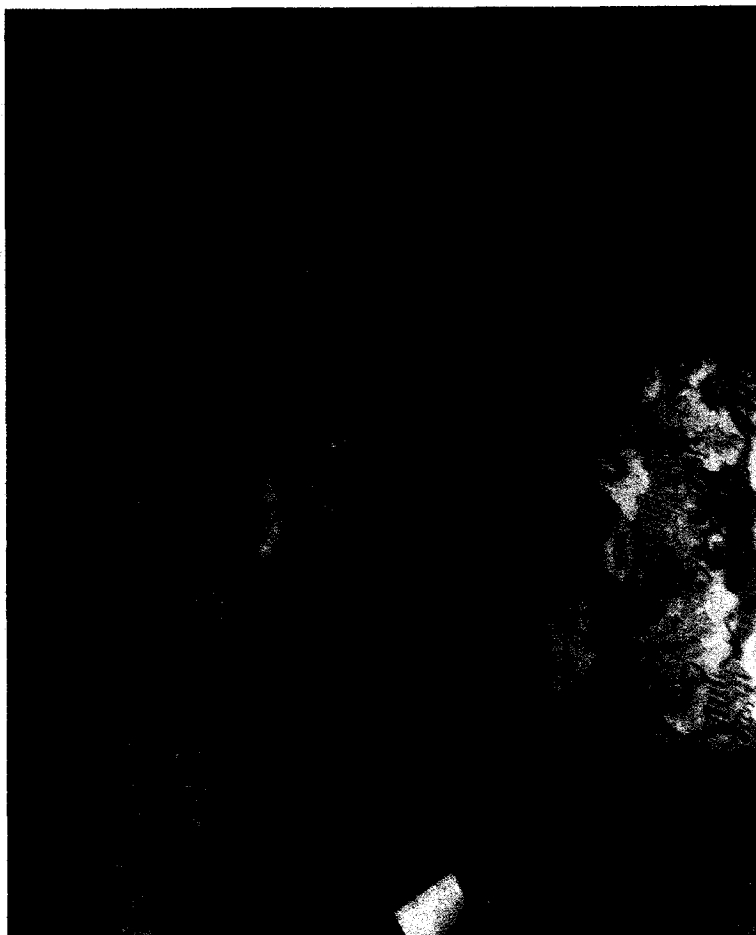
(b) The department shall review the proposed amendments to the overall theme, goals, objectives, policies, and priority directions and shall submit its findings and recommendations to the policy council;

(c) The policy council shall submit its final recommendations on the amendments to the overall theme, goals, objectives, policies, and priority directions to the legislature thirty days prior to the convening of the next legislative session following its review of the proposed amendments, along with minority reports, if any; and

(d) The policy council, in reviewing the proposed amendments of the department, shall make public its findings and recommendations and shall hold public hearings in each county of the State in accordance with chapter 91. There shall be not less than two public hearings in each county on the recommended revisions to the overall theme, goals, objectives, and policies of the state plan; provided that there shall be not less than three public hearings in the city and county of Honolulu and there shall be not less than one public hearing on each of the islands of Maui, Molokai, and Lanai in the county of Maui.

Sec. -57 Functional plans; preparation.

(a) The state agency head primarily responsible for a given functional area shall prepare the functional plan for the area. In the preparation of the functional plan, the state agency head shall work in close cooperation with the advisory committee, respective officials, and





people of each county. In the formulation of the functional plan, the preparing agency shall solicit public views and concerns. The formulation and amendment of a state functional plan shall conform to the state plan and use as a basis the county general plans. Functional plans and any amendments thereto shall be adopted by the legislature by concurrent resolution and shall, upon adoption, provide direction to state and county agencies, provided that in the event of a conflict between the proposed functional plan and general plan of a county, every effort shall be made to determine which of the matters in conflict has the greater merit and recommend modifications by the appropriate state or county agency to the proposed functional plan or county general plan. Where such accord cannot be achieved, the policy council shall prepare a report to the legislature citing the differences and the justification for each of the conflicting positions together with recommendation. Minority reports, if any, may be submitted to the legislature.

(b) The functional plan shall contain objectives to be achieved and policies to be pursued in the primary field of activity and such policies shall address major programs and the location of major facilities. The functional plan shall also contain implementation priorities and actions which may include, but not be limited to, programs, maps, regulatory measures, standards, and interagency coordination provisions.

(c) For each functional plan, the governor shall establish an advisory committee, where a committee which meets the criteria set out hereunder is not already in existence, whose membership shall be composed of at least one public official from each county to be appointed from a list of four such officials submitted by the mayor of each county; members of the public; experts in the field for which a functional plan is being prepared; and state officials. The committee shall advise the state agency in preparing a functional plan to be in conformance with the overall theme, goals, objectives, policies, and priority directions contained within this chapter. The functional plan, with any recommendations of the advisory committee including minority reports, if any, shall be submitted to the policy council for review and evaluation. The advisory committee shall serve until the respective functional plan is adopted by the legislature.

Sec. -58 Functional plans; form and submittal.

(a) Functional plans shall be prepared to implement the goals, objectives, policies, and priority directions contained within this chapter and policy council guidelines developed pursuant to this chapter.

(b) A functional plan shall be submitted to the policy council for review and evaluation at

least ninety days prior to the date designated for submittal to the legislature. The policy council shall submit findings and recommendations to the legislature on each functional plan reviewed.

(c) The functional plans for agriculture, housing, tourism, and transportation, with any findings and recommendations of the policy council, shall be submitted not later than thirty days prior to the convening of the 1979 legislature. The functional plans for conservation lands, education, energy, higher education, health, historic preservation, recreation, and water resources development, with any findings and recommendations of the policy council, shall be submitted not later than thirty days prior to the convening of the 1980 legislature.

(d) Upon receipt by the legislature of a functional plan as submitted by the policy council, with recommendations of the preparing state agency, the legislature shall review, modify, and as appropriate, adopt the functional plan by concurrent resolution.

(e) If the legislature fails to adopt such functional plan by concurrent resolution, it shall revert to the state agency of origin for revision and be resubmitted thirty days prior to the convening of the next legislature.

Sec. -59 Functional plans; implementation.

(a) Functional plans shall not be used as a guide or to implement state policy unless said plans shall have been approved by the legislature.

(b) The legislature, upon a finding of overriding statewide concern, may determine in any given instance that the site for a specific project may be other than that designated on the county general plan; provided however, that any proposed facility or project contained in a county general plan shall not require the actual development or implementation of said facility or project or the inclusion of the same in any state functional plan by any state agency. The implementation of functional plans shall conform to existing laws, rules, and standards, and the provisions of this chapter.

Sec. -60 Programs and projects; receipt of federal funds. The failure of the legislature to adopt a functional plan by concurrent resolution, or any amendment thereto, shall not be construed in any manner that would jeopardize the receipt of federal funds, or to prevent the implementation and performance of programs and projects for which state funds have been appropriated.

Sec. -61 County general plans; preparation.

(a) The county general plans and development plans shall be formulated with input from the state and county agencies as well as the general public.

County general plans or development plans shall indicate desired population and physical development patterns for each county and regions within each county. In addition, county general plans or development plans shall address the unique problems and needs of each county and regions within each county. The county general plans or development plans shall further define and implement

applicable provisions of this chapter provided that any amendment to the county general plan of each county shall not be contrary to the county charter. The formulation, amendment, and implementation of county general plans or development plans shall utilize as guidelines, statewide objectives, policies, and programs stipulated in state functional plans adopted in consonance with this chapter.

(b) County general plans shall be formulated on the basis of sound rationale, data, analyses, and input from state and county agencies and the general public, and contain objectives and policies as required by the charter of each county. Further, the county general plans should:

(1) Contain objectives to be achieved and policies to be pursued with respect to population density, land use, transportation system location, public and community facility location, water and sewage system locations, visitor destinations, urban design and all other matters necessary for the coordinated development of each county and regions within each county.

(2) Contain implementation priorities and actions to carry out policies to include but not be limited to, land use maps, programs, projects, regulatory measures, standards and principles and interagency coordination provisions.

(c) The county general plans and development plans shall be in conformance with the overall theme, goals, objectives, policies, and priority directions contained in this chapter by January, 1982.

Sec. -62 State programs.

(a) State programs shall be in conformance with this chapter. The formulation, administration, and implementation of state programs shall be in conformance with the overall theme, goals, objectives, policies, and priority directions contained within this chapter, and the state functional plans adopted pursuant to this chapter.

(b) The director of the department of planning and economic development shall assist the governor in assuring that state programs are in conformance with this chapter.

Sec. -63 Annual review and report.

(a) The policy council, with the assistance of the department shall prepare an annual report for submittal to the legislature, mayors, and county councils. The annual report shall contain recommendations for legislative consideration and action. Major components of the annual review and report shall include the following:

(1) An assessment of progress being made in attaining the overall theme, goals, objectives, policies, and priority directions contained within this chapter and the state functional plans;

(2) Recommendations to further implement this chapter and to improve coordination between and among the overall theme, goals, objectives, policies, and priority directions contained within this chapter, county general plans and development plans, state functional plans, and state programs; and

(3) An assessment of legislation and programs of the preceding calendar year that have major statewide or countywide impact in terms of their consistency with this chapter.

(b) Prior to the submittal of the annual report to the legislature and the counties, the department shall hold public informational meetings in each county of the State, provided that in the county of Maui there shall be at least one public hearing on Lanai and Molokai.

(c) The annual review and report shall be submitted to the legislature, mayors, and the county councils no later than February 1 of each year.

PART III. PRIORITY DIRECTIONS

Sec. -101 **Purpose.** The purpose of this part is to establish an overall priority direction and implementing actions to address areas of statewide concern.

Sec. -102 **Overall direction.** The State of Hawaii shall strive to ensure the availability of desired employment opportunities for Hawaii's present and future population in an environmentally and socially sound manner through the fostering of a balanced population and economic growth rate.

Sec. -103 **Economic implementing actions.**

(a) Priority actions in the area of general business and finance:

(1) Stimulate the economy to provide needed jobs for Hawaii's people without stimulating unnecessary in-migration.

(2) Support business expansion and development to achieve a stable and diversified economy.

(3) Seek different means to assist new and existing businesses in obtaining loans.

(4) Assist in the development and commercialization of technological advancements.

(5) Assist local producers in competing with mainland producers.

(6) Lessen the financial burden on businesses.

(7) Promote Hawaii as an attractive market for investment activities that benefit Hawaii's people.

(b) Priority actions for the visitor industry:

(1) Foster a social environment which enhances the Aloha Spirit by minimizing

inconveniences to Hawaii's people and visitors.

(2) Protect the economic health and quality of the visitor industry.

(3) Maintain or enhance the quality of existing and future hotels and resort destination areas which conform with regional carrying capacities and state policies providing for adequate shoreline setbacks and beach access.

(4) Provide incentives to encourage existing hotel owners to upgrade, repair and maintain visitor facilities.

(5) Preserve and enhance Hawaii's significant natural environmental and scenic, historic, and cultural sites.

(6) Develop and maintain career opportunities in the visitor industry for Hawaii's people, with emphasis on managerial positions.

(7) Adopt a tourism functional plan and management organization to implement tourism plan policies.

(8) Coordinate effective tourism promotion abroad.

(9) Maintain and enhance visitor satisfaction.

(10) Maintain and encourage a more favorable resort investment climate consistent with the objectives of this chapter.

(11) Support law enforcement activities that provide a safer environment for both visitors and residents alike.

(c) Priority actions for the sugar and pineapple industries:

(1) Provide adequate agricultural lands to ensure the economic viability of the sugar and pineapple industries.

(2) Continue efforts to maintain federal support to provide stable sugar prices high enough to allow profitable operations in Hawaii.

(3) Support research and development, as appropriate, to improve the quality and production of sugar and pineapple crops.

(d) Priority actions for diversified agriculture and aquaculture:

(1) Seek to protect prime agricultural and aquacultural lands through affirmative and comprehensive programs.

(2) Seek federal assistance to increase water supply and to improve transmission, storage, and irrigation facilities to promote diversified agriculture and aquaculture.

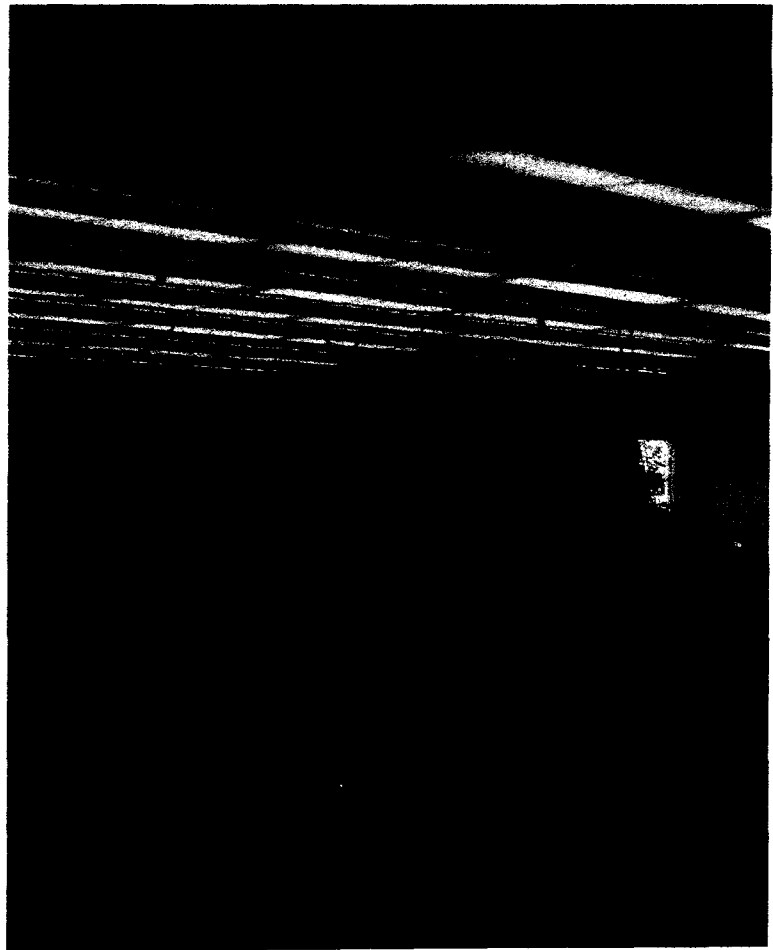
(3) Assist small independent farmers in securing land and loans.

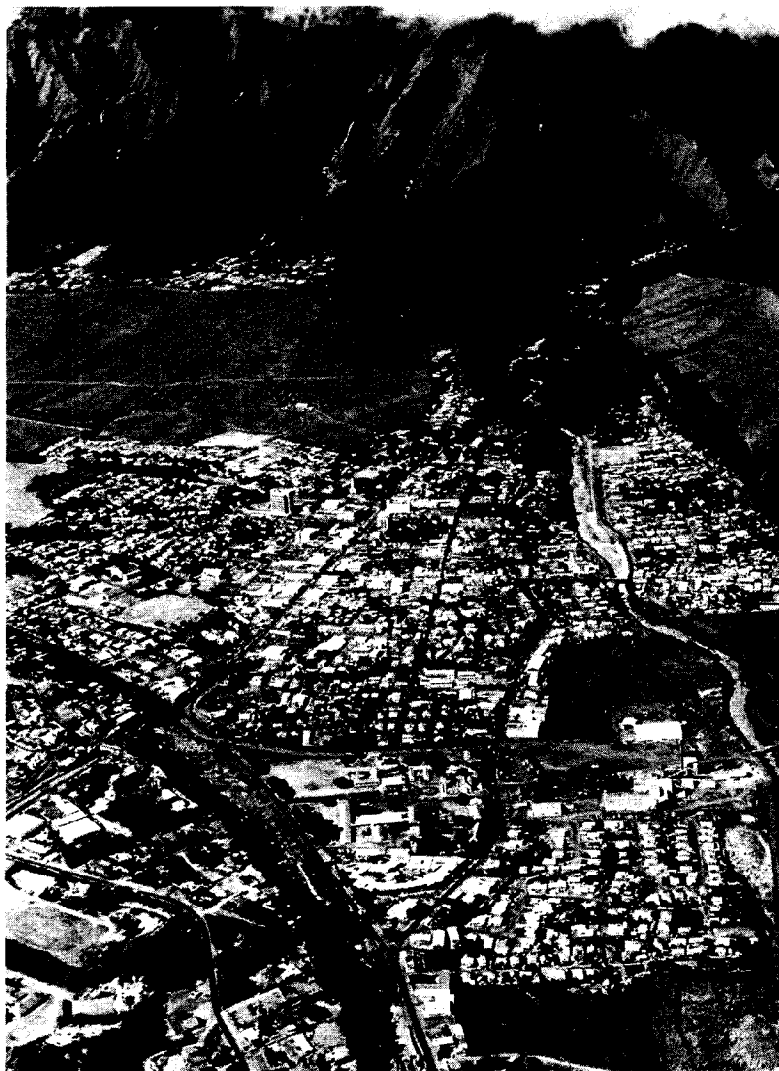
(4) Assist in the formation and operation of production and marketing associations and cooperatives to reduce production and marketing costs.

(5) Encourage and assist with the development of a waterborne and airborne freight and cargo system capable of meeting the needs of Hawaii's agricultural community.

(6) Encourage the use of public and private resources to develop agricultural and aquacultural activities which have economic growth potential.

- (7) Explore new agricultural industries and encourage the expansion of existing agricultural industries that can provide jobs and profitable long-term use of land.
- (8) Seek favorable freight rates for Hawaii's agricultural products from interisland and overseas transportation operators.
- (9) Continue the development of agricultural parks.
- (10) Expand vocational training programs in agriculture and aquaculture.
- (11) Assist in providing adequate, reasonably priced water for existing agricultural activities.
- (12) Require agricultural uses in agricultural subdivisions and closely monitor the uses in these subdivisions.
- (13) Encourage the expansion of the statewide agricultural base through the promotion of products for export and local consumption.
- (e) Priority action for developing economic activities to encourage the development of industries which promise long-term growth potentials and which have the following characteristics:
 - (1) An industry that can take advantage of Hawaii's unique location and available manpower resources.
 - (2) A clean industry that would have minimal effects on Hawaii's environment.
 - (3) An industry that is willing to hire and train Hawaii's people to meet the industry's labor needs.
 - (4) An industry that would provide reasonable income and steady employment.
- (f) Priority actions for the construction industry:
 - (1) Promote a consistent and stable level of construction activity.
 - (2) Explore alternatives for more effective management of the growth and development of the State's construction industry.
 - (3) Encourage the streamlining of the building and development permit and review process.
- (g) Priority action for the shipping industry shall be to continue to seek legislation to protect Hawaii from shipping interruptions between Hawaii and the continental United States.
- (h) Priority actions for water use and development:
 - (1) Encourage water conservation to reduce the per capita water consumption rate through





education and the promotion of conservation awareness.

(2) Assist agriculture in determining the feasibility of using wastewater effluent to irrigate crops.

(3) Encourage restriction of new urban development in areas where water supply is insufficient for both agricultural and domestic uses.

(4) Pursue the improvement of irrigation technology to increase the effective and efficient use of water.

(5) Increase the support for research and development of alternative water sources.

(i) Priority actions for energy use and development:

(1) Encourage the development of alternate energy sources.

(2) Encourage development of a program to promote conservation of energy use in the State.

(3) Encourage future urbanization into easily serviceable more compact, concentrated developments in existing urban areas wherever feasible to maximize energy conservation.

(4) Encourage consumer education programs to reduce energy waste and to increase awareness for the need to conserve energy.

(5) Encourage the use of energy conserving technology and appliances in homes and other buildings.

(6) Explore possible incentives to encourage the use of alternate energy sources in homes and other buildings.

(7) Encourage the development and use of energy and cost-efficient transportation systems.

(j) Priority actions for manpower training and development:

(1) Encourage more effective career counseling and guidance in high schools and post-secondary institutions to inform students of present and future career opportunities.

(2) Encourage the allocation of educational resources to career areas where high employment growth is expected.

(3) Encourage the expansion of technological research to assist industry development.

(4) Pursue the establishment of Hawaii's university as the research and training center of the Pacific.

Sec. -104 Population growth and distribution implementing actions.

(a) Priority actions to effect desired statewide growth:

(1) Manage population growth rates throughout the State consistent with available

and planned resource capacities.

(2) Encourage hiring of Hawaii's people by firms doing business in the State.

(3) Seek federal legislation which would provide federal moneys for social programs, training, housing, and public services to each state proportionate to the number of immigrants received by the state.

(4) Seek to provide for adequate housing to meet the needs of Hawaii's people without encouraging an additional influx of people.

(5) Encourage continued low birth rate among Hawaii's population.

(b) Priority actions to influence statewide growth distribution:

(1) Manage a growth rate for Hawaii's economy that will parallel future employment needs for Hawaii's people.

(2) Plan the development and availability of land and water resources in a coordinated manner so as to provide for the desired levels of growth in each geographical area.

(3) Encourage the location of state and federal agencies on neighbor islands, as appropriate.

(4) Encourage major state investments to promote economic development and private investment to the neighbor islands, as appropriate.

(5) Encourage CIP expenditures, public services, and housing developments that recognize the needs and preferences of the counties.

(6) Explore the possibility of making available urban land, low-interest loans, and housing subsidies to encourage selective economic and population growth on the neighbor islands.

(7) Seek federal funds and other funding sources outside the state for research, program development, and training to provide future employment opportunities on the neighbor islands.

(c) Priority actions for regional growth distribution:

(1) Pursue rehabilitation of appropriate urban areas.

(2) Encourage urban growth primarily to existing urban areas where adequate public facilities are already available or can be provided with reasonable public expenditures. Secondly, encourage urban growth away from areas where other important benefits are

present, such as protection of valuable agricultural land or preservation of life styles.

(3) In order to preserve green belts, give priority to state capital expenditures that encourage locating urban development within existing urban areas in accordance with the following: funding for transportation activities that serve the needs of existing urban areas; allocation of water for urban uses to areas within urban areas; and wherever possible, locate state buildings and facilities within urban centers close to public transportation; except where compelling public interest dictates development of a non-contiguous new urban core.

(4) Direct future urban development away from critical environmental areas or impose mitigating measures so that negative impacts on the environment would be minimal.

(5) Identify critical environmental areas in Hawaii to include but not be limited to the following: watershed and recharge areas; wildlife habitats (on land and in the ocean); areas with endangered species of plants and wildlife; natural streams and water bodies; scenic and recreational shoreline resources; open space and natural areas; historic and cultural sites; areas particularly sensitive to reduction in water and air quality; and scenic resources.

(6) Encourage the location of new industrial development to existing and planned urban areas.

(7) Seek participation from the private sector for the cost of building infrastructure, utilities, and open spaces.

(8) Encourage the identification of all areas within the respective jurisdictions where priority should be given to preserving rural character and lifestyle.

(9) Coordinate planning for wastewater and solid waste disposal with state and county growth objectives.

Sec. -105 **Hawaii's Land Resources.** Priority actions for the use of Hawaii's resources:

(a) Preserve and improve shoreline open spaces and scenic resources.

(b) Seek to utilize Hawaii's limited land resources wisely in order to insure the protection of the environment and the availability of the shoreline, conservation lands and other limited resources for future generations.

(c) Seek to accommodate urban growth in existing urban areas while maintaining agricultural lands in agricultural designation.

SECTION 3. If any provision of this Act, or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the invalidity does not affect other provisions or applications of the Act which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this end the provisions of this Act are severable.

SECTION 4. Part I and Part II of this Act shall take effect upon its approval, and Part III of this Act shall, upon its approval, take effect on May 1, 1979.



THE NEXT STEPS

The adoption of The Hawaii State Plan into law by the Governor's signature signals a first step. As with anything new, adjustment will take time. The process will be tested as it is put into motion. The provisions for annual review and report insure continual evaluation of the plan and provisions for amendment enables that changes may be made to improve the process.

State Functional Plans in the areas of agriculture, housing, tourism and transportation are to be submitted to the 1979 Legislature. The functional plans for conservation lands, education, energy, higher education, health, historic preservation, recreation and water resources development are to be submitted to the 1980 Legislature.

County General Plans are to be in conformance with the Overall Theme, Goals, Objectives, Policies and Priority Directions of The Hawaii State Plan by January 1982.

The State Plan Policy Council is to periodically meet and review various planning activities. Importantly, the Council is to be available as a forum for the discussion of conflicts which may arise.

The State Department of Planning and Economic Development is to continue to conduct analyses and special studies with regard to statewide policy issues, to review major plans, programs and regulatory activities, and to perform other activities related to the implementation of the plan.

It is anticipated that the full potential of The Hawaii State Plan will not be achieved immediately. The coordination and integration of the mechanisms will involve concerted diligent work spanning many years. Refinements will continue.

The Hawaii State Plan provides a first step, and the efforts of many will be required to insure that Hawaii continues to go forward in planning for a better future.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The following individuals and groups have been instrumental in the development and enactment of The Hawaii State Plan:

The hundreds of citizens who contributed their time and efforts to the statewide household survey, informational workshops, public hearings, and formal legislative hearings.

George R. Ariyoshi,
Governor of the State of Hawaii

The State Senate

John Ushijima, Senate President
D.G. Anderson
Donald Ching *
Anson Chong *
Mary George *
Stanley Hara *
Richard Henderson *
John Hulten *
Duke Kawasaki
Jean King, Chairman, Senate
Committee on Ecology,
Environment, and Recreation*
Joseph Kuroda *
John Leopold
Donald Nishimura *
Dennis O'Connor
Pat Saiki *
W. Buddy Soares *
Robert Taira
Henry Takitani
George Toyofuku *
Francis Wong, Chairman, Senate
Committee on Economic
Development *
Richard Wong
Mamoru Yamasaki *
Wadsworth Yee
T.C. Yim *
Patsy Young

**Members of the Senate Committee on Economic Development and the Senate Committee on Ecology, Environment, and Recreation served as the Joint Senate Committee which was primarily responsible at the State Senate level for the development of The Hawaii State Plan. Senator Francis Wong served as Chairman.
S.B. 2173, S.D. 3, H.D. 3, C.D. 1 was passed unanimously by the Senate.*

The State House of Representatives

James Wakatsuki, Speaker
Neil Abercrombie *
Ralph Ajifu
James Aki
Byron Baker
Russell Blair
Richard Caldito+
Charles Campbell
John Carroll
Ben Cayetano *
Steve Cobb *
Robert Dods *
Faith Evans *
Hiram Fong, Jr.
Richard Garcia
Donna Ikeda *
Minoru Inaba
Kinau Kamalii
Richard Kawakami
Daniel Kihano
Ken Kiyabu *
Ronald Kondo
Tony Kunimura *
Jack Larsen
Oliver Lunasco
Gerald Machida *
John Medeiros *
Ted Mina *
Norman Mizuguchi *
Ted Morioka
Lisa Naito
Yoshio Nakamura
Tony Narvaes
Henry Peters *
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Calvin Say *
Herbert Segawa
Mitsuo Shito
Kathleen Stanley *
Richard Sutton
Jack Suwa *
Yoshito Takamine *
Carl Takamura *
Charles Toguchi
Mitsuo Uechi
Meyer Ueoka +
Charles Ushijima
Clifford Uwaine *
Dennis Yamada
Katsuya Yamada
Jann Yuen

**Members of the House Committee on State General Planning which was the committee responsible for House input into The Hawaii State Plan: Ken Kiyabu, Chairman; Ted Mina, Vice Chairman.*

*The vote on H.B. 2173, H.D. 3, S.D. 3, C.D. 1, was 49 in favor and 2 opposed.
+Indicates those opposed.*



The State Plan Policy Council:

Hideto Kono, Director, Department of Planning and Economic Development, Chairman

Joshua Agsalud, Director, Department of Labor and Industrial Relations

Eileen Anderson, Director, Department of Budget and Finance

Andrew Chang, Director, Department of Social Services and Housing

Charles Clark, Superintendent, Department of Education

Ramon Duran, Chief Planning Officer, Department of General Planning, City and County of Honolulu

John Farias, Chairman, Department of Agriculture

Sidney Fuke, Director, Planning Department, County of Hawaii

Gordan Furutani, Executive Officer, Land Use Commission

Tosh Ishikawa, Director, Planning Department, County of Maui

Richard Marland, Director, Office of Environmental Quality Control

Brian Nishimoto, Director, Planning Department, County of Kauai

Franklin Sunn, Executive Director, Hawaii Housing Authority

William Thompson, Chairman, Department of Land and Natural Resources

E. Alvey Wright, Director, Department of Transportation

George Yuen, Director, Department of Health

The Department of Planning and Economic Development:

Hideto Kono, Director

Frank Skrivanek, Deputy Director

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Susan Doi, Clerk-Stenographer

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